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South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

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OUR 1897 DIARY.

THIS work is now in course of preparation. The publisher wishes us to state that he is now booking advertisement orders for it, and we think it none too soon for business-houses to give him their instructions. We would remind them that THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY has certain points of exceptional merit as an advertising medium to the drug-trade; *first*, all subscribers to this journal at home and abroad receive copies of it; *second*, it is used daily in many thousands of pharmacies throughout the world, therefore the advertisements speak daily; and *third*, the whole of the articles advertised are indexed in The Buyers' Guide—this being regarded by the trade in all its branches as one of the most useful and business-promoting compilations ever attempted.

Summary.

A NOTE on p. 429 tells how a drug-store found a tin of sardines ordered in a prescription.

A HEXHAM lady has died through taking a dose of liquid ammonia in mistake for sal volatile (p. 412).

WE give the names of another dozen chemists to whom new wine-licences have been granted (p. 412).

WE announce the death of Mr. Thomas Burbidge, head of the firm of Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. (p. 432).

SEVERAL useful formulae for dispensers are contributed by Mr. J. F. Brown, of Dover, and printed on p. 425.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS chemists seem to keep open late. We report a row in a pharmacy there at 1.30 A.M. (p. 413).

SIR J. LUBBOCK and Sir J. B. Maple have been sparring in the daily papers over the Shops Early Closing Bill (p. 427).

A CONTRIBUTOR gives some good hints on how to buy a business, which are of special interest to young pharmacists (p. 423).

THE pharmacists of Austria have organised a unique and successful exhibition at Prague, which is the subject of an article on p. 433.

WE give full particulars in our Australian News section of the suicide of Mr. Evan Prosser, of Sydney, which was briefly referred to last week (p. 417).

SOME interesting contributions to an acquaintance with the art of contracting for Poor-law Boards in Ireland are given in our Irish news (p. 414).

A MOTION in respect to the storage of poisons was brought before the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, but it was not discussed (p. 418).

THE German Apotheker-Verein has held its twenty-fifth annual meeting at Dresden, and has published a *Festschrift* from which we glean an historic sketch of German pharmacy (p. 428).

THE firm of Lubin, the famous Paris perfumers, have got an order requiring a M. Claudius Lubin, of Lyons, to use his first name along with his surname on labels, &c., of perfumery (p. 416).

WE print an illustrated description of the Paris School of Pharmacy, which includes particulars of the curriculum for the title "pharmacien," and notes of an examination held at the school (p. 421).

MR. E. H. BAKER, one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, who was in business in Greenwich in the Forties, has died recently in Victoria, where he had resided for forty years (p. 432).

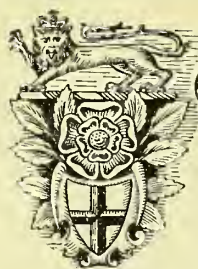
MR. BRAXTON HICKS has been expressing his views on prescribing chemists in consequence of a man dying from swallowing belladonna liniment in mistake for a mixture obtained from a chemist (p. 413).

THE Ontario College of Pharmacy, as a representative British-American pharmaceutical education institution, is figured on p. 424, where also the qualifications for registration as pharmaceutical chemist are referred to.

THE fund to fight the dentists has now passed the hundred pounds. We print a number of letters on the matter, *pro* and *con* (p. 437), and once more define our position and the point to be settled by the High Court (p. 425).

AN Exeter chemist staying at Bournemouth had his mackintosh stolen; two thefts from Lambeth chemists are reported; and a chemist's assistant has been sent to prison for stealing some photographic goods from his employer's stock (pp. 412-14).

MESSRS. KERFOOT, the Manchester lozange-makers have had their works destroyed by fire (p. 413). There has been an alarm of the same kind at Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders's works, but it was only ammonia-fumes (p. 42). A serious fire has also occurred at the chemical-works of Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co., of Edinburgh.



English News

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Rescued amid Cheers.

On Thursday afternoon of last week an exciting scene took place at Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders's factory, Dnke Street, Liverpool. An alarm was raised that the works were on fire. On the fire-brigade arriving it was found that there were no flames, but that a quantity of ammonia had been upset in one of the rooms, and the fumes had pervaded the building, causing a panic among the girls in the upper rooms. About twenty of them climbed through the skylight to the roof, and were in a very dangerous position. The fire-escape was brought, and the girls were with great difficulty rescued, amid the cheers of a large crowd which had assembled.

Wine-licences.

In addition to the new licences already reported in our last two issues to have been granted to chemists, the following have come to our knowledge:—

Mr. James W. Whitworth, 59 Blackburne Street, Radcliffe. This was opposed on behalf of some temperance societies.

Mr. Edward Brook, 243 Bury New Road, Whitefield. This applicant, being asked if he had any witness to character, asked one of the Magistrates to give evidence on his behalf. This the Magistrate did. The application was granted.

Mr. W. Pilkington, pharmaceutical chemist, 11 Market Place, Buxton.

Mr. Samuel Martin Hibbard, managing director of the Drng and Dispensing Stores (Limited), 67 Park Street, Walsall.

Mr. John Henry Smith, chemist, 10 Bridge Street, Newark. This licence was ineffectually opposed on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Mr. G. W. Cherrington, chemist, 5 Market Place, Newark.

Mr. Frederick J. Skirrow, chemist and druggist, 53 Lee Lane, Horwich, Bolton.

Mr. Robert T. Monks, chemist and druggist, 2 Church Street, Little Lever, Bolton.

At Bolton Brewster Sessions, Mr. Horridge applied for a licence to sell wine, to be consumed either on or off the premises, on behalf of Mr. Joseph Jones, chemist and druggist, 322 Manchester Road, Great Lever. Mr. Jones, it was explained, already held a wine and spirit off-licence, and ladies and others who called to wait for the trams often asked for wine, which, of course, Mr. Jones was unable to sell to be consumed at the shop. The Clerk to the Bench stated that to grant the application would mean giving up the present licence under the Excise. Upon hearing this, Mr. Horridge withdrew the application.

Mr. C. A. Sharp, chemist and druggist, Coatham.

Mr. Wm. Thornelo Hornblow, chemist and druggist, 33 Sidbury, Worcester. In this case the invalid condition was made that the wine was only used for medicinal purposes.

Mr. R. H. Rowell, chemist, for his shops at Helton-le-Hole and Houghton-le-Spring.

Mr. George Stephen Ball, pharmaceutical chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

Mr. Daniel Thomas Evans, chemist, 12 Cliff Terrace, Margate.

The wine-licence held by the late Mr. Benjamin Walker, chemist and druggist, Tetbury, has been transferred to the widow, Mrs. Walker.

Application for an off beer-licence was made at Grimsby on behalf of Mr. E. F. Williamson, manufacturing chemist, Barcroft Street, but the licence was refused.

The Chemist's Cellar.

At Southampton Police Court on September 1, an application was made for an order of ejectment against Mr. W. F.

Johnston, chemist and druggist, who rents premises in Bevois Valley, on a lease of twenty-one years. The application was in respect to a cellar which, it was contended, was held by the respondent under a tenancy of will; he maintained that the cellar was part of the house, and was also held under the lease. The Bench intimated that in their opinion the case was one for a civil Court.

Carbolic-acid Poisonings.

These are the latest victims to the unschedn'ed poison:—

John William McClean, a Liverpool shipping-clerk, who had been dismissed from his employment.

Albert Bristcliffe, a Manchester pork-butcher, who had been out of employment for some time.

Ernest Rodgers (23), a waiter in an Oldham restaurant, has poisoned himself with carbolic acid.

Thomas Braggs, a child of two, whose parents live at Wigan, got a carbolic-acid bottle and drank a little, which killed him.

Miss L'Estrange, described as an opera-singer, 19 years of age, and residing in the South of London, is believed to have committed suicide on Saturday last with a concoction of carbolic acid and rat-poison. The suicide has provided London papers with a mystery and sensation, for Miss L'Estrange was a pretty girl, and had lived under a gentleman's protection. At the inquest, held by Mr. Luxmore Drew on Wednesday, Mr. Edward Anstey Turner, registered chemist, 280 Fulham Road, deposed that he had supplied deceased with vermin-killer, but Dr. Whitely declared in evidence that she had died from carbolic-acid poisoning, and had not taken the vermin-killer. Mr. Drew, in the course of his remarks to the jury, said it was a case of carbolic-acid poisoning. He had had to inquire recently into a number of such cases, and it was time that restrictions were placed on the sale of this poison.

Ammonia and Sal Volatile.

A lady named Miss Elizabeth Robinson died at Hexham last week through taking liquid ammonia for sal volatile. She was 38 years of age, and suffered occasionally from asthma. She was in the habit of taking sal volatile for asthma. In the afternoon she told her sister that she had taken ammonia, and Dr. Stewart was sent for. She died the next morning. The sister thought the deceased took the ammonia instead of sal volatile because they had none of the latter in the house at the time. The bottle of ammonia was kept in the kitchen for washing and other purposes. They thought sal volatile and ammonia were much the same thing. Dr. Stewart said the deceased had been taking sal volatile, and this and liquid ammonia were identical in colour. Being accustomed to doctor herself, and finding an attack of asthma pending, she might have taken the ammonia to ward off an attack. When he arrived her condition was such that he could not ask her questions.

Theft from an Exeter Chemist.

At the Bonnemouth Police Court, on September 4, Francis Edward Hyne, a well-dressed young man, was charged with stealing a mackintosh, value 2l, the property of Mr. David Reid, of the firm of Messrs. Broom & Reid, chemists, 2 Queen Street, Exeter. Mr. Reid had been staying at a boarding house in Bournemouth, and the prisoner, who had been staying in the same house, stole the mackintosh and sold it to a second-hand clothes dealer for 8s. He was remanded until Monday last, as there was a further charge to be preferred against him. At the adjourned hearing the prisoner was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stealing the mackintosh, and to a further six weeks' for stealing a bicycle which he had hired.

Cheap Honey.

On market-day at Holsworthy (Devon), last week, honey in the comb and out of the comb, very clear and clean, sold readily at 7d. per lb.

The Value of Artificial Teeth.

A dentist's apprentice named Lewin was charged at the Bristol Police Court, on September 4, with having stolen some gold, silver, and platinum from his master, Mr. Walter Perry, surgeon-dentist, and about 2,000 artificial teeth, value 35l.

A detective said the boy confessed to having stolen the articles. He said he had broken up the teeth for the platinum pegs, which he had sold to a jeweller in the town. He was remanded for a week.

Theft of Magnesia.

At the Lambeth Police Court on Saturday, a lad named Watts was charged with being in the unlawful possession of a bottle of magnesia, supposed to have been stolen. The prisoner was found in the possession of a large bottle of magnesia, and as he was unable to give a satisfactory account of it he was taken into custody. He now admitted having stolen it from a chemist's shop, and the Magistrate remanded him for a week for further inquiries.

Assaulting a Chemist.

At the South-Western Police Court on Monday, George Elliot was charged with assaulting a chemist named Foster. The prosecutor stated that on the night of the assault, which took place in Brixton Road, the prisoner asked him for money, and upon his refusing to accede to his request, struck him a blow with a stick which he was carrying. The prisoner denied the charge, but the Magistrate said it was clearly proved, and imposed a fine of 1*l.* and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

Midnight Business in Piccadilly.

Charles O'Neal (28), a solicitor, of 7 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, was charged at Marlborough Street Police Court, on September 8, with wilfully breaking a plate-glass showcase-door, of the value of 2*l.*, the property of Arthur Oldcorn, a chemist, of 1 Piccadilly Circus. Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, appeared for the defence. George Godden, assistant to Mr. Oldcorn, deposed that the prisoner came into the shop at half-past 1 that morning, and asked for some lemonade. He was served, and told the price would be 6*d.* O'Neal replied, "What, 6*d.* for lemonade? It is a—swindle." He then went on to say he would show him (Godden) what he would do if his Limerick blood was up, and threw the glass from which he had been drinking, which went through a glass showcase-door. Witness followed the prisoner out and gave him into custody. Cross-examined by Mr. A. Newton: He (witness) did not throw a scent-bottle or anything at the prisoner. O'Neal paid the 6*d.* At the station O'Neal attempted to charge him with having thrown something at him. He (witness) did not knock the prisoner's hat off, nor did he jump upon it and smash it up. Police-constable 256 C gave evidence of taking the prisoner into custody. The prisoner did not deny having broken the glass door until at the station when charged. He then said that the prosecutor threw a scent-bottle at him, which missed him and struck the showcase. He (witness) searched the shop and found fragments of glass and the tumbler on the floor, but no scent-bottle. Mr. Newton, in defence, said there were no witnesses of what took place, and there was a doubt as to the exact facts. If his client, having lost his temper, threw the glass at the prosecutor, and it went through the case, could that be called "wilful damage"? Mr. Hannay said he thought it could, if there was a glass showcase directly behind the prosecutor. There was no corroboration, certainly, but there was no getting away from the fact that O'Neal lost his temper, thinking he had been overcharged for the lemonade. It would be very unlikely the prosecutor would throw anything about his employer's shop, where there was so much to break. The prisoner would have to pay a fine of 10*s.*, and 2*l.* for the damage done, or go to prison for ten days.

Theft from a Chemist.

At the Lambeth Police Court on Tuesday, a lad, who gave the name of John Mason, was charged with stealing a bottle of scent from a chemist's shop in Kennington Park Road. The prisoner was sent to the shop to make a small purchase, and, in the absence of the shopman, took a bottle of scent from the counter. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was dealt with under the First Offenders Act by being ordered to pay the value of the stolen article and costs.

Fire at Messrs. Kerfoot's Works.

A serious fire, involving the loss of the works of Messrs. T. Kerfoot & Co., manufacturing chemists, Caester Street,

Chorlton-on-Medlock, situate in the very heart of Manchester, took place on Tuesday evening. The building was six storeys in height, and of considerable extent. About 5 o'clock the fire was discovered, and the flames very quickly obtained complete hold of the structure. The efforts of the fire-brigade had little effect except in preventing the spread of the conflagration to the adjoining rubber-works of Messrs. C. Mackintosh & Co. and a large furniture-manufacturing firm. The locality is densely populated, and many of the residents removed their household goods to places of safety. The presence of large quantities of ether and chloroform and other chemicals in Messrs. Kerfoot's works constituted a grave danger. No injury was, however, done to person or property beyond the building in which the fire originated, which was totally destroyed, the bare outer walls and a heap of debris between them being all that remain of a valuable and prosperous concern. The business offices of Messrs. Kerfoot & Co. had been fitted up at great cost, and were probably as elaborate in fine-art decoration as any in the city. A number of workpeople will be thrown out of employment. These, consisting of about 150 girls, escaped from the burning building by the staircase and by means of an iron fire-escape ladder placed outside the windows prior to the arrival of the fire-brigade. The origin of the outbreak has not been ascertained. A cabinet-works and some cottages in the immediate vicinity were damaged by fire and water.

Mr. Braxton Hicks on Prescribing Chemists.

On September 9, Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, the Mid-Surrey Coroner, opened an inquiry at Wandsworth into the circumstances surrounding the death of William Gibick (54), an engineer's fitter, lately residing at 317 Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, who died on Monday, from belladonna poisoning. The widow stated that her husband had lately suffered from gout in his feet. He went to Mr. Dee, a chemist in Earlsfield Road, who prescribed some medicine and belladonna liniment for him. The Coroner: He had no right to prescribe; how do I know what was in the medicine? The witness went on to say that the deceased had a second bottle of medicine from the chemist on Saturday last. On Sunday night she was reading a newspaper to the deceased, who got up from his seat and took what he thought was a dose of the medicine; but he at once exclaimed that he had by mistake swallowed some of the liniment, which was kept by the side of the medicine-bottle on the dresser. Witness at once gave him an emetic, and he was better for a short time, but, becoming drowsy and hot, witness sent him to the chemist, who advised certain remedies. About an hour from the time her husband took the poison the chemist came round and suggested that a doctor should be called in, "in case anything should happen." The Coroner: But he knew what he had given your husband. Did he not go for a doctor himself? Witness replied in the negative, adding that it was ten minutes to 11 before a doctor saw the deceased—nearly two hours after he had taken the belladonna. Dr. Thyne told witness to prevent her husband from going to sleep, but she was unable to do so. Death took place at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon. By the Coroner: Mr. Dee did not at first suggest that a doctor should be sent for. Her husband was near-sighted and could not see well without his spectacles, and he did not put them on before taking the liniment. The Coroner: A doctor ought to have been sent for at once. Dr. Thyne said the belladonna liniment was prepared from the root of the plant, 1 oz. to 1½ oz. of spirit and ½ oz. of camphor. He ordered the patient into bed, and towards the early morning he got worse, his mouth being parched and there being inability to swallow. Witness did all he could to get the poison out of his system, but his efforts were futile. An ordinary dose of belladonna was ⅛ to ¼ grain, and the effect of a poisonous dose was to paralyse the respiratory organs and the nerve-centres, which was the cause of death. The Coroner said he would have thought that the chemist, knowing that the deceased had died through taking a drug prepared by him, would have attended the inquest without being summoned. It was not compulsory for a coroner or his officer to summon every witness that was required, and in the old days such a witness could have been committed to prison for not attending. Mr. Dee's absence made it extremely awkward for the Coroner

and jury, for he had clearly acted in a way in which he had no right to act. A chemist was not qualified in law to prescribe; a coroner's officer might just as well do so. He would not be able to close the inquiry without the evidence of Mr. Dee, therefore the case would be adjourned for his attendance.

Chemist's Assistant Imprisoned.

Henry Collom, chemist's assistant, was charged at the Torquay Police Court, on Wednesday, with stealing a number of articles consisting of a manicure-case, photographic appliances, and chemicals, value 3*l* 17*s*. 6*d*. from his employer. Mr. Edward Holloway, of Fleet Street and Union Street. Prosecutor stated that the prisoner had been in his employ about three weeks, but in consequence of reports as to his drunken habits and other complaints, he discharged him before the expiration of his month's trial. Prisoner was employed at the Union Street establishment. On Thursday evening he left his work to pack his box. Witness had his suspicions aroused, and followed him to his bedroom and demanded to see the contents of the trunk. Prisoner at first refused, but upon witness threatening to summon the police he turned out the contents, amongst which were several of the articles alleged to have been stolen, including fancy soaps, bottles of chloride of gold, photographic dishes, &c. Prisoner said if proceedings were not taken he would make a clean breast of it. A policeman, however, had already arrived, and the prisoner was arrested. George Maurice Jones, assistant to Mr. Holloway, and the policeman gave corroborative evidence. When charged the prisoner said he had no intention of stealing, but had taken the articles to use, as the other fellows did. Prosecutor remarked that the prisoner learnt his business at the shop of Mr. Williams, Old Town Street, Plymouth, and the testimonials which he submitted included one from the Y.M.C.A. One of the testimonials, purporting to be from a medical man, was a forgery. Prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.



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Poisoned with Weed-killer.

Two children, named Walsh and Cottier, entered the quartermaster's store in Newry Barracks and drank a quantity of a patent poisonous weed-killer, which they found in a barrel. One of them, Martha Walsh, daughter of the barrack-sergeant, died. At the inquest on Saturday last the jury censured the military authorities for carelessness in not having the poisonous liquid protected. The other child is recovering.

Mr. Templeton's School.

In our last issue we stated in error that the botany and materia medica classes at Mr. S. Templeton's school, 44 Dublin Road, Bilsf, only are recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society; chemistry also is. Mr. Templeton informs us that during the past two years one-third of all the successful candidates for the pharmaceutical licence, and at the last three examinations all successful Ulster candidates, passed direct from this school.

An Election Quashed.

As the result of a dispute concerning the validity of the appointment of a compounder of drugs and medicines for the Ballymena Union, the Local Government Board have declared the recent election invalid, and direct the Guardians to proceed with a new election.

Testing the Contract-figures.

The Rathcormac Board of Guardians state that they find by comparison that the tender of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, the present contractors to the Union for surgical and medical appliances, is nearly 75 per cent. higher than the tender of Mr. Fox, a local trader, for the same class of articles. The committee recommend the acceptance of Mr. Fox's tender, but the matter has been left to the medical officer of the Union for decision.

Gallant Rescue.

On Sunday evening last, Dr. Finegan, apothecary, Carlingford, performed a very courageous act. Four lads, while cruising in the lough, were capsized in a sudden gust of wind, and thrown into the water. One of the boys, who was unable to swim, sank, and would have been drowned but for the plucky action of Dr. Finegan, who plunged into the water from a boat in which he was rowing, and, at the risk of his own life, brought the boy to the surface, and succeeded in getting him to land safely.

The Birr Union Medicine-contract.

Mr. Henry V. Goldon, of Parsonstown, the medicine-contractor to the Birr Union, who on the instruction of the L.G.B. has received official notice to terminate the contract, has written a long and very effective letter to the Guardians in reply to the charges made by the L.G.B. inspector. He sends to the Guardians the wholesale price-list of Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, "an English firm of undoubted respectability, and not themselves Poor-law Union contractors," and he states that, taking the seventy-four articles selected by the L.G.B., the prices tendered were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Goldon & Co. (his own)	6	17	8
Harrington	4	10	1
Apothecaries' Hall	4	2	2
Clark	3	14	8
O'Ryan	3	11	6½
Leslie	7	6	5½
Evans, Sons & Co. (as per list)	7	6	5½

The L.G.B. alleged that the Guardians were paying Mr. Goldon more than they could get the medicines for "from some of the best houses in the trade." Mr. Goldon's reply is to the effect that, as tested by Evans's list, his prices were not only reasonable but moderate. He gives the following astonishing extracts from the tenders sent in:—

	Goldon	Leibo	Apothecaries' Hall	Clark	Harrington	O'Ryan	Current Wholesale
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Liquid carbolic acid, per lb.	0 1 0	0 2 0	10	1 0	0 10	0 8	0 1 2
Belladonna plaster, per lb.	0 2 6	0 10	0 2	0 8	2 0	1 0	0 4 6
Liniment of iodine, per lb.	0 2 0	1 8	2 9	3 0	5 6	2 6	0 7 0
Compound camphor liniment, per pint	0 2 0	0 10	0 6	0 9	0 10	1 8	0 3 6
Epsom salts, per cwt.	0 5 0	0 10	5 6	1 0	3 0	0 4	0 7 6
Cod-liver oil, per gall.	0 8 0	2 3	0 2	2 6	4 4	2 0	0 9 0
Bromide of potassium, per lb.	0 2 0	0 10	0 10	1 6	1 7	1 0	0 2 0
Compound jalap powder, per lb.	0 1 6	0 10	0 6	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 2 0
Compound kino powder per lb.	0 4 0	0 2	0 2	3 0	12 0	1 0	0 16 0
Rectified spirits, per gall.	1 0	0 14	0 15	0 19	0 19	9 10	0 1 2 6
—	2 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	3 15 2

Mr. Goldon makes a remark which may tend to explain some of these remarkable quotations. He says: "If the present tender-form, which is, practically speaking, out of date, and does not contain two-thirds of the preparations of the British Pharmacopœia, were revised, it would in a great measure do away with the necessity for so-called 'extras,' which are nothing more than the necessary medicine, in a

great number of cases, used in up-to-date science by the faculty." The protest evidently made a considerable impression on the Guardians (of whom Lord Rosse is Chairman), and it was resolved to send the letter to the L.G.B., and await their reply.

Matter in the Wrong Place.

An effort is being made in Dublin to start a limited liability company to cultivate the Irish bogs, which are claimed by the promoters to possess enormous commercial value, and are capable of producing unlimited material for the manufacture, among other things, of sanitary chest-protectors, surgical dressing, disinfecting-powder, &c.

More Company Pharmacy.

Messrs. Wyse & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, North Frederick Street, Dublin, have transferred their concern to Messrs Fannin & Co. (Limited), surgical-appliance makers, Grafton Street. The establishment will be carried on by the new owners as heretofore.

The L.G.B. and Unofficial Medicines.

At a meeting last Saturday of the Castlecomer Board of Guardians a letter was received from the Local Government Board with reference to requisitions for medicines received from the medical officers of the Union. Amongst other things the letter commented on the cost of drugs not included in the list prescribed by the L.G.B., and regarding the first article named—viz., chlorodyne—it was stated that the B.P. preparation known as tinct. chloroformi et morphinæ was a much better preparation, because its composition was known, and a practitioner knew exactly what doses of such dangerous drugs as morphia and prussic acid he was prescribing, and the Board would not object to the tinct. chloroformi et morphinæ (which was practically chlorodyne) being used. Antipyrin could be ordered under its proper name, as given in the "Additions to the British Pharmacopœia, 1890." The Board say they would not object to phenacetin being ordered, having regard to the reasons set forth by the medical officers, and the same observation applied to hazelnut; but with reference to the last-named article the L.G.B. presumed that the medical officers were aware that the "Additions to the British Pharmacopœia, 1890" contained extractum hamamelidis, a preparation of the hazel-bark, and extractum hamamelidis liquidum, a preparation of the hazel-leaves; and all preparations authorised by the B.P. were to be preferred to those not so authorised.



The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Chemical-works on Fire.

On Monday afternoon a fire broke out in the chemical-works of Messrs T. & H. Smith & Co., Beaverbank, Edinburgh. As the employes were returning to their work after dinner, smoke was seen coming from the vicinity of the store-room which formed part of a four storey building. Intimation was at once given to the fire-brigade, and in the meantime the workmen by the aid of the fire hose on the premises kept the fire in check. When the firemen arrived the fire had apparently got a pretty strong hold, but with the assistance of two steamers it was completely subdued in less than half an hour. The fire attracted a great crowd, and there was some excitement on account of a groundless rumour of the presence of explosives in the building. Comparatively little damage was done to the building, but the chemicals in

store were considerably damaged by water. The loss is estimated at several hundred pounds.

A Chemists' Bowling-match.

The annual bowling-match between chemists representing South Side and West End of Glasgow took place on Thursday afternoon, September 3, on Titwood Green. After a keenly-contested game the West Enders were victorious by 7 shots. The rinks were as follows:—West End.—George Robertson, Partick; W. T. Law, John McNicol, W. L. Currie (skip), Hillhead—23 shots. South Side.—John Fenwick, Wellcroft; James Dickie, Queen's Park; Hugh Lambie, Titwood; James Moir (skip), Queen's Park—16 shots.

Golf for Chemists.

The Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club will hold their annual golf-competition on September 21, which is the Edinburgh Autumn Holiday. The course selected this year is Leven Links. Prizes, presented by members of the club, to the amount of about 6*l.* will be played for. Competitions will be decided in the forenoon, and also a separate competition in the afternoon. About thirty members have already intimated their intention of being present.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

M. MAURICE VERSEPUY, the African explorer, whose return to France was announced in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* last week, died a few days ago at his residence near Chantilly from fever and exhaustion resulting from his recent journey across Africa.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF DIPHTHERIA.—According to an announcement made this week in the French *Bulletin Officiel*, the bacteriological laboratory of the city of Paris undertakes gratuitously the diagnosis of diphtheria from pathological specimens for doctors. Bottles, &c., are supplied to practitioners at 2 rue Lohau, Paris, on a written application, and when these have been utilised and returned to the laboratory the result of the analysis is given as soon as possible, and in any case within four-and-twenty hours.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MATCHES IN FRANCE.—The French Minister of Finance has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Paris Academy of Medicine, in which he mentions that, in spite of all the precautions taken, the workpeople at the State match manufactories continue to be frequently attacked by diseases of the mouth, which can only be attributed to emanations from the phosphorus used. The Minister adds that this state of things causes serious uneasiness, and is, so far, unexplained. He asks the Academy to appoint a permanent committee of three of its number to examine and report on the subject.

ILLEGAL PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.—Amongst recent prosecutions in France against non pharmacists for illegal practice of pharmacy may be mentioned one brought at Amiens against a woman who had sold cod-liver oil, and acknowledged she had sold it as a medicament. She was acquitted, but the local Pharmacists' Syndicate, which brought the action, are carrying the case to a higher Court. —At Lyons the Pharmacists' Association of the Rhone prosecuted two women-grocers of Orléans. One had sold antipyrin and rux vomica, the other antipyrin and tincture of arnica. They were both fined.—Two men, named Guin and Martin, established in partnership as druggists at Grenoble, have also been summoned on a similar charge. They have had to pay a fine of 500*fr.* (20*l.*) and 200*fr.* (8*l.*) damages to the local Society of Pharmacy, by whom the proceedings were instituted.

A DIVISION OF THE CODEX.—A proposal by M. G. Demazères will be brought forward at the next general meeting of the Association of French Pharmacists with a view to having the French Codex divided into two parts, one of which will contain a list of the substances that can only be sold by pharmacists. The question has already been discussed by the Pharmacists' Syndicate of the Seine. M. Demazères's suggestion appears to have arisen from the

ever-increasing wines, aperitifs, and tonics termed "hygienic" having quinine, coca, &c., as a base that are now sold. He appears desirous of taking advantage of the new pharmacy law for the division in question, as French pharmacists find with some apprehension that, especially in the case of medicated wines, the monopoly of sale seems to be passing from their hands, owing to recent judicial decisions, and they are desirous of establishing in an unequivocal manner what are really medicinal preparations and what are not.

A PRIEST AND A PHARMACIST.—At a recent meeting of the General Association of French Pharmacists, M. Crinon announced that a Bordeaux pharmacien had been prosecuted in that town under somewhat unusual circumstances. The pharmacien had supplied drugs and medicines to a priest who was practising medicine illegally. They were both summoned at the police-court, the authorities at Bordeaux regarding them as accomplices. The priest was acquitted, but the charge against the pharmacien was found to be not proven. The matter was brought before the Bordeaux Court of Appeal, which reversed the latter finding, and condemned the pharmacien. He has now approached the General Association through the Pharmacists' Syndicate of the Gironde, asking their assistance in bringing the matter before the Court of Cassation. M. Crinon said he was disposed, in principle, to recommend such a step, if, on further examination, the case merited support. He added that it seemed to him impossible to consider a pharmacien an accomplice in a case of illegal practice of medicine, when he had done no more than supply medicaments in the ordinary course of business. He further stated, however, that after reading the judge's decision that "it was sufficiently proved that the defendant had not confined himself to selling to the priest, but had, on his instructions, supplied the latter's clients direct." He had taken legal advice, and was informed that the Court of Cassation would probably support the finding of the Bordeaux tribunal on the ground that the pharmacien had knowingly aided or abetted the principal defendant in illegally practising medicine. Under these circumstances, the General Association decided not to take any steps in the matter.

"LUBIN" AS A TRADE-NAME.—MM. Paul Prot & Co., proprietors of the well-known perfumery house Lubin, of Paris, have recently brought an action at Lyons against a M. Claudius Lubin, of Lyons, who had extensively advertised such articles as Lubin cream, Lubin soap, Lubin veloutine, &c. MM. Prot & Co. claimed that the defendant should use his surname on his labels and prospectuses only on the condition of its being preceded by his first name, "Claudius," printed in the same characters as the surname. The Lyons Tribunal of Commerce rejected this claim on the ground that Lubin, of Paris, was only known as a maker of toilet-water, and had only commenced the manufacture of other articles of perfumery at a comparatively recent date. MM. Prot & Co. carried the case to the Court of Appeal. Their counsel, in his opening speech, traced the history of the plaintiffs' firm. He showed that M. Felix Prot (father of the present proprietor) had been apprenticed to M. Lubin in 1824. Amongst documents of interest he produced a patent, dated 1821, appointing M. Lubin perfumer to the King of England. Letters were read from the French Court, dated 1845 and 1856, containing orders for soap and perfumery. Catalogues and bill-heads dating from the commencement of the century were also shown, giving a list of the articles of perfumery made by the firm, with prices. It was also proved that Claudius Lubin had taken small premises in Paris, apparently with a view of creating a confusion between his name and the plaintiffs'. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs with costs, the defendant being prohibited in future from using his surname in connection with articles of perfumery except when preceded by the name "Claudius" and immediately followed by his full address at Lyons.

MADE HIS MARK.—Professor: "What has become of Tom Appleton? Wasn't he studying with the class last year?" "Ah, yes; Appleton—poor fellow! A fine student, but absent minded in the use of chemicals—very. That discoloration on the ceiling—notice it?" "Yes." "That's Appleton." [We print this one about once per decade only.—*Ed. C. & D.*]

Foreign and Colonial News.

A POISONS ACT FOR INDIA.—At a meeting of the Council of the Indian Medical Association last month, this subject was fully discussed, and the need for an Act was felt to be most urgent and pressing. The Council, therefore, appointed a committee to frame the terms and conditions of a Poisons Act for India, for submission to the Provincial and Imperial Governments.

ON THE TRACK.—The Sultan of Turkey has at last aroused to a sense of the danger by which his capital is threatened. In his latest Irade he announces his intention of sending back to their native countries all strangers without avowed avocation who may be Anarchists; and he adds that the Imperial authorities have been ordered to examine minutely all merchandise arriving in the ports, as well as articles on sale at chemists' shops.

THAT PEPSIN CONTROVERSY in the United States which was started a year or more ago by Mr. H. C. Snow publishing analyses which showed that certain makes were not up to their stated standards, and which the makers with excellent evidence denied, has only recently been "settled" by Professor L. E. Sayer, as referee; but as the professor's decision did not please either of the parties to the dispute, his findings have not been made public.

AMERICAN LAW ON ORIGINAL PACKAGES.—Six months ago the King's County (Brooklyn) Board of Pharmacy brought an action against Abraham & Straus, storekeepers, for conducting a pharmacy department in contravention of the Pharmacy Act. The defendants admitted the sale of a bottle of quinine pills and of a bottle of paregoric, and further admitted that these were medicines within the meaning of the Act; but they claimed that these medicines were in original packages, and that their sale by the department store in packages bearing the label of the wholesaler from whom they were purchased did not constitute retailing. However, the Justice found them guilty, and they appealed. It is now reported that the appeal has been dismissed.

A NEW PROCESS OF VANILLA DRYING.—In a Réunion journal a M. Dolabaratz recently published a paper on a new process of treating the vanilla-pod. According to M. Dolabaratz the operation consists of drying the vanilla in an hermetically closed vessel by means of bleaching-powder, in the proportion of one part of chloride of lime to one part of dried vanilla obtained. The chloride of lime can be easily regenerated by heating it in an iron or copper receptacle; one lot of it is thus sufficient for several processes if kept, after regeneration, in an hermetically closed vessel. It is stated that 2-931 lbs. of green vanilla produce about 1 lb. of prepared vanilla. It is claimed that vanilla dried in an airtight vessel must lose much less vanillin than when dried by the ordinary process, by which it is exposed in the open air for several weeks.

MURDER OF A PHARMACIST BY ANOTHER.—Mr. Isaac N. Coffee, President of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, who resided at Cairo, Ill., was recently murdered by Mr. G. B. Crabtree, also a druggist of that town. Coffee was passing the latter's store one night very late (about midnight), and he found the store open and Crabtree sitting in front. Crabtree hailed him pleasantly, but Coffee's only response was to remark to a doctor, who was along with him, "The — is open yet." Crabtree heard this, and in a moment he and Coffee were fighting, and although Coffee seemed to get the best of it, when friends interposed and got him off the top of Crabtree it was found that he had been stabbed in five places with a dagger. He died in a few minutes in his own store. He was 44 years of age, and an active business man, a thorough pharmacist, and a man of sound mental and physical constitution. He had done good work for the pharmacy of the State. He taught Crabtree the business, and as soon as Crabtree qualified three years ago, he started in opposition to Coffee, and they were not good friends after that.

SUBSTITUTION IN MADRAS.—Quite a tea-cup-storm has arisen in Madras over the substitution of a bottle of "Kepler's extract of malt and cod-liver oil" for one of "cream of malt and cod-liver oil" by a local pharmacist,

whose name has not been made public. A Mr J. H. Webster sent to this pharmacist for a bottle of the last-named article, and received in reply a bottle of "Keppler," with what, in an indignant letter to the *Madras Times*, he calls "Messrs. Keppler's" label removed and a written label bearing the words "The Cream" put on instead. Mr. Webster remonstrated with the pharmacist, who replied that "one preparation was as good as another," and "cream of malt" only a fancy name. Mr. Webster wants to know whether he ought not to bring the case under the notice of the Trade Association and get the firm's name struck off its books. Several correspondents say that Mr. Webster ought to do so or publish the offender's name, and *Savege & Co.*, the chemists, write advising that Mr. Webster should write to the proprietors of the "cream of malt" about the matter. Meanwhile the culprit lies low.

NEW BRUNSWICK PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY—We have received the report of the annual meeting of this Society, which was held at St. Andrews, N.B., recently, under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Paddock. The Society has been in existence twelve years, and now numbers 129 members. The past year was a quiet one, and the President, in his address, had nothing stirring to speak about, but he was able to say of New Brunswick druggists that the times are fairly prosperous with most of them. But the outlook for pharmacy there is much like what it is in other parts of the British Empire—"cut into on all sides, the future at times looks most dubious; the manufacturing pharmacist with his ready-made prescriptions, the grocer with his soap, the dry-goods man with perfumes and toilet-goods, the confectioner with soda-water, are all dividing the druggist's trade with him, and all this leaving out of the question the department store. . . . What can we do to hold back the storm for a few more years, and to be ready when it comes?" Mr. Paddock asked his fellow-members to consider that before next year's meeting, when also it is hoped that papers on pharmaceutical subjects will be submitted. The Council elected for the ensuing year consists of Messrs. M. V. Paddock (St. John), Chas. W. Parker, Struan Robertson, R. E. Coupe (St. John), C. Walter Clarke (St. John), W. H. Mowatt (St. John), H. J. Dick, Thos. Crockett (St. John), R. W. McCarty (St. John), T. R. Wren (St. Andrews), Clinton Brown (St. John), and John M. Wiley (Fredericton).

Australasian News.

THE subjoined notes are mainly based upon information contained in the August issue of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, published at Melbourne. Copies of that journal (6d. each) may be had upon application to the publisher, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia was held at Adelaide on July 9. Mr. J. White, formerly Treasurer, was elected President of the Society, in the place of Mr. W. J. Main, who has accepted the Presidency of the Pharmacy Board. Mr. G. A. Parker succeeds Mr. White as Treasurer. The Society has just entered upon the eleventh year of its existence, and is, according to the President's report, in a vigorous condition. The number of members remains about the same—viz., 127. There is about 200*l.* in the bank.

WHAT AUSTRALIANS PAY IN DUTIES ON DRUGS.—The Australasian Statistics for the year 1894 recently issued by the Government Statist of Victoria contain a new table showing the Customs revenue obtained in each of the Australasian colonies in 1894 from the various classes of goods in the Customs Tariff. The revenue obtained from imported medicines and drugs was 16,171*l.* in New Zealand. Victoria comes next with 12,346*l.*; New South Wales yielded 10,300*l.*; Queensland, 9,915*l.*; South Australia, including the Northern Territory, 7,318*l.*; Western Australia, 3,131*l.*; and Tasmania, 3,081*l.* In proportion to the population, therefore, the tax is very much higher in New Zealand than in any other colony.

HIGH-HANDED ACTION OF THE N.S.W. PHARMACY BOARD.—The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales recently erased from the register the name of Henry H. Parsons, of Paddington, N.S.W., for no other reason than that there was no trace in the books that Mr. Parsons had ever passed the qualifying examination, or any other record concerning him, excepting that of payment for registration, and "nothing whatever to show that he was entitled to have his name on the register." Mr. Parsons points out that he qualified by examination many years ago, before the late Mr. W. T. Pinhey was appointed Registrar; that his name has always appeared on the register, and that he has paid the fee regularly. If the "erases" shows fight the Board may find itself in a tight place, for there seems to be strong doubt whether it has any power to remove from the register a name which has once been placed thereon, unless for the reasons expressly stated in the Poisons Act, which relate to offences against that Act or habitual intoxication. Even then it is not the Board, but the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, who has power to act. The only other process by which a name could be legally removed from the register is by the law officers of the Crown issuing a writ in the Supreme Court.

SUICIDE OF A WELL-KNOWN PHARMACIST.—Full particulars are now to hand of the suicide of Mr. Evan Prosser, formerly a well known pharmacist and wholesale druggist of New South Wales and Queensland, which we briefly announced in our last issue. Mr. Prosser, who was between 61 and 62 years of age, was a native of Wales. He emigrated to Melbourne in 1855 having been engaged in London as manager for H. & E. Youngman, Australian wholesale druggists. After an eight year's career as a retail druggist in Victoria, Mr. Prosser in 1863 went to New Zealand, and settled at Hokitika as a chemist. At that time Hokitika had a very large population, attracted by rich gold-diggings, and he prospered much. He took an active part in public affairs, and was the first representative elected to the Provincial Parliament which sat at Christchurch. In 1839 Mr. Prosser, in conjunction with Mr. Ching and Mr. Kempthorne, of Dunedin, established the wholesale firm of Kempthorne, Prosser & Co. This business, always successful, was in 1830 formed into a company known as the New Zealand Drug Company (Limited), with Mr. Kempthorne and Mr. Prosser as the managers, and a paid-up capital of 85,000*l.* In 1832 Mr. Prosser retired from the Drug Company, and went to Sydney, where he purchased the wholesale business of W. Tayler & Co., one of the oldest firms in the colony, and changed the style to E. Prosser & Co. This firm was very successful, and as the rapid growth of the business necessitated larger premises, the firm removed soon afterwards to the buildings in O'Connell Street, now occupied by the Australian Drug Company (Limited). In 1886 Mr. Prosser, having amassed a considerable sum of money, retired from business, and disposed of his Sydney concern to the Australian Drug Company (Limited) by whom it is still successfully carried on. For some years Mr. Prosser lived in retirement at Darling Point Sydney, but in 1889 he, in conjunction with Mr. E. Taylor, of Brisbane, formed the firm of Prosser, Taylor & Co., and purchased the wholesale drug business of Berkley, Taylor & Co., of Queensland. In 1894, owing to the financial crisis, Mr. Prosser was obliged to sequester his estate. Since then his health has been the cause of much anxiety to his friends, and his suicide shows how deeply he had taken his reverses to heart. Apart from his long and creditable connection with the drug-trade, Mr. Prosser will be remembered as one of the founders of the New Zealand Shipping Company, the National Insurance Company of New Zealand, and the National Bank of New Zealand, and his name will always be held in kindly recollection as that of an upright and honourable man. The circumstances of his death were very pathetic. About noon, on July 20, Mr. Prosser asked his wife to go upstairs with him. They entered the front bedroom on the first floor, and he shot himself in her presence, after announcing his intention to do so. He fired two shots from a revolver, but they were not immediately fatal. Mrs. Prosser exclaimed, "Why did you not shoot me also?" and her husband replied, "I did not want to hurt you, dear. Get the pistol, and I will shoot myself on the other side. Don't keep me in agony." Mr. Prosser died about four hours afterwards in the hospital. He has left a widow and six children.

South African News.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—At Cape Town an inquest was held recently on Arthur Wellesley Tongue, first officer of the *Turrawonga*, and *post-mortem* examination showed that he had taken eleven compressed tablets of corrosive sublimate internally instead of externally.

A ZANZIBAR NATIVE was fined 10*l.* or three months' imprisonment at Durban (Natal) recently for practising as a doctor without a licence. A native constable said he met the prisoner with a grass basket filled with bottles containing drugs and herbs. Prisoner said he was only collecting specimens of drugs to take back to Zanzibar, to show his people what kind of medicines people used in Natal.

GERMAN DENTISTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—In the *Cape Times* a correspondent protests against the practice of the Cape Government to grant licences without examination to dentists holding German dental certificates so long as Germany does not admit British or British-colonial dental certificates on the same terms. The practice, it appears dates from a few years back, when the Cape Government issued a special order for a dentist's licence to be issued for South Africa to a German dentist who had previously applied for one to the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, but had been refused on the ground that the Council did not deem it advisable to recognise German dental certificates, since British ones were not accepted in Germany.

MESSRS. P. J. PETERSEN & CO., wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, of Cape Town and Johannesburg, have recently opened another retail shop in Adderley Street, Cape Town. The shop has been fitted up in the most modern style, and is a really first-class, up-to-date pharmacy. The shelves are backed by mirrors all round the shop. The bent-glass counter-cases, dispensing-screen, and a few other cases were specially made in England from designs by Mr. Evans, a member of the firm. The remainder of the fittings were executed by a Cape Town firm. The plate-glass windows are the largest pieces ever imported into South Africa. The front pane of each window is 16 feet high and 8 feet wide, and the sides are the same height, with a breadth of 4 feet 6 inches. Electric light has been installed, with a total power of 576 candles. Electric heating-apparatus is also provided for water and sealing-wax. The business is under the management of Mr. W. Dawn Copley, who has had considerable experience in London, Birmingham, and other provincial towns; and the dispensing department is under the care of Mr. W. Tudor, who has had experience in the West-end, Brighton, Clifton, &c.

"THE FIRM THAT DID."—Some time ago we published what appeared to us a set of unusually martinet-like and unpleasantly worded regulations issued by a firm of Cape Town pharmacists to their employees, informing them of the manner in which they were required to behave in the firm's employ. Our note on this subject has attracted the attention of the *Cape Times*, which enlarges upon the subject in a leaderette, in which it suggests that the regulations might have been conveyed to those concerned "without putting into cold print the rasping peremptoriness with which the drinking, smoking, lolling, and so on are catalogued." Our contemporary then proceeds:—"Chemists' assistants, as a class, are rather more than less entitled to some average courtesy, even from employers." The result of the *Cape Times'* comments was that a batch of Cape Town pharmacists wrote "a-denign' of it," as Mrs. Gamp would say, that they were the parties from whom the ukase emanated. B. G. Lennon & Co., Cleghorn & Co., P. J. Petersen & Co., and Wentzel & Schleswig know nothing about the regulations. By process of exhaustion the right firm was at last hit upon. They, too, wrote to the *Cape Times* and explained "that the stringency of the rules was conceived purely in the interest of the public; that one odd-sounding rule referred to the work of a coloured servant; and that, however the thing might look in cold print, nobody concerned had ever thought of regarding it as a case of grinding down the employés. In proof that the assistants did not take the code amiss, the firm pointed to the fact that the employés give no sign of desiring to seek employment elsewhere." We agree with the *Cape Times* that these explanations put a rather different complexion on the matter.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, September 2, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Present:—Mr. William F. Wells, *jan.* (President), in the chair; Mr. Downes (Vice-President), and Messrs. Hayes, E. P. Murray, J. P. (Clones), Turkington (Cookstown), Charles Evans, Conyngham, Kelly, J. J. Bernard, Professor Tichborne, and Beggs (Treasurer).

MR. WELLS ON THE B.P.C.

The PRESIDENT stated that he had attended the Pharmaceutical Conference at Liverpool, having been appointed along with Messrs. Conyngham, Kelly, and Beggs, as delegates to represent the Council on that occasion. They had also with them Dr. Walsh, a member of the Society, Mr. Payne, an ex-member of the Council, Mr. Geyler, Mr. McKnight, and two other pharmaceutical chemists from Belfast. The Conference was a thorough success from both a pharmaceutical and a social point of view. Everything was well done, and it was proper that on the part of the Council and of the Society he should express their thanks to the local committee, especially to their Chairman, Dr. Symes, and also to Messrs. Bain and Abraham, and especially to the local Hon. Secretary, Mr. Wardleworth, who was everywhere looking after the visitors' comfort. The excursions were very pleasant, and on the last day the toasts of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" and "The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland" were proposed, and he had the honour of responding on behalf of their Society. As a wind-up they had the honour of being received by the "Grand Old Man," which was certainly a pleasure to everyone of the party, no matter how much their opinions might differ from his—to have the honour of being in his presence, and of hearing that wonderful man. He (the President) had the honour of being introduced to him and of shaking hands with him. The Conference was next year to meet at Glasgow. Mr. Payne, on behalf of the Belfast and North of Ireland pharmacists, gave the Conference an invitation to come to Belfast the following year. The invitation met with a warm reception, but a decision could not be come to on the occasion. It was now nineteen years since the Conference had met in Dublin, and the pharmacists of that city might look forward to receiving them soon again.

NEW MEMBERS.

Several reports and accounts were disposed of. On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY, Mr. John Joseph Fitzsimons, of Moyvalley, co. Kildare, and Mr. Mathew Johnston, of Fintona, co. Tyrone, were elected members of the Society.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, Mr. W. Vircent Johnston, Dublin, and Mr. George Lane McCormack, Monkstown, co. Dublin, were nominated for membership.

THE STORAGE OF POISONS.

The next business on the agenda-paper was the following notice of motion by Mr. Turkington:—

That measures be taken under section 15 of the Pharmacy Amendment Act for the better protection of the public.

Mr. TURKINGTON said what he proposed was as follows:—

That a notice be sent to every registered person keeping open shop to have their poisons protected by having a glass front to special shelves provided for them under lock; and that every unqualified assistant or apprentice who sells a scheduled poison is liable to a penalty of 5*l.*, and will be proceeded against.

Mr. BERNARD: Do you think that the notice given on the agenda-paper of Mr. Turkington's proposal is sufficiently clear? I do not think it is. The subject is a big one.

The PRESIDENT said he did not think the motion had been adequately placed on the paper, but he had been unwilling to be too strict as regarded the discussion of the subject. He did not think he could put the resolution as moved.

The business being disposed of, the Council adjourned.

Legal Reports.

THE FERTILISERS AND FEEDING-STUFFS ACT.

ONE of the very rare cases under this Act was brought on September 7, at the Penkridge (Staffs) Police Court, on behalf of the County Council, against four persons, trading as the Fish Bone and Waste Product Manure Company, in respect of the sale of some turnip-manure to a Mr. Brewster, of Stretton Mill. Mr. Fisher appeared for the County Council, and Dr. Thomas for the defendants.

Mr. Fisher stated that the Act required sellers of manures to enter on the invoices an analysis of the substance sold, showing whether the manure were natural or artificial, and giving the percentages of nitrogen, soluble and insoluble phosphates, and potash contained in the substance. This analysis was intended to serve as a warranty as to the quality and composition of the manure. The invoice in this case set forth that the nitrogen (expressed in terms of sulphate of ammonia) amounted to from 2.5 to 3.5 per cent.; that the phosphates, soluble and insoluble, amounted to 8 to 10 per cent.; and that the sulphate of potash amounted to from .5 to per cent. The requirements of the Act were contravened in these respects:—The nitrogen should have been expressed as nitrogen, and not as compounded with other substances, as in sulphate of ammonia; the two classes of phosphates were expressed together, instead of separately; and no potash was expressed—the substance described in the invoice being sulphate of potash. The inaccurate invoice-analysis would lead the purchaser to suppose that the manure was more valuable than it really was.

Mr. Brewster gave evidence of purchasing 2 tons of turnip-manure from the defendants in May last.

Mr. E. W. T. Jones, of Wolverhampton (county analyst), deposed that he had analysed the manure, and had found that the nitrogen formed 1.44 per cent., and the insoluble phosphates 8.94 per cent. There were no soluble phosphates, and no potash. The analysis on the invoice was not according to the Act, and tended to give a false impression as to the quality of the manure. It was misleading to give the amount of sulphate of ammonia instead of nitrogen, because nitrogen formed only 20 per cent. of the sulphate. Farmers were in the habit of seeing nitrogen expressed as nitrogen, and were likely to be misled by the terms of the invoice. "The farmer," continued Mr. Jones, "would not see the rubbish he had got."

Dr. Thomas: The farmer would not be deceived if he knew anything about manure.

Mr. Jones: Not one farmer in a hundred would know the percentage of nitrogen in the sulphate.

Dr. Thomas argued that the Act did not require that the two classes of phosphates should be expressed separately.

Mr. Fisher replied that the rules of the Board of Agriculture, incorporated with the Act, made that clear.

Mr. Jones added that it was necessary to make the distinction, as, whereas the soluble phosphates were valuable to the farmer, the insoluble phosphates were of scarcely any value. The value of the manure was about 30s. a ton; the defendants charged 3*l.* 10*s.* "Fifty to sixty per cent. of the sample was rubbish—coal-dust, and sand and stuff."

Dr. Thomas drew attention to an analysis made of the manure by a Somerset House analyst, who found that soluble phosphates and potash were present.

Mr. Jones: The analyses are practically the same. The Somerset House analysis showed mere traces of those substances—of no value to the farmer. By persistent efforts insoluble phosphates could be made to some extent soluble, but this did not occur in agriculture.

Dr. Thomas, for the defence, said that farmers were familiar with the term sulphate of ammonia, and knew the amount of nitrogen contained. The Government analyst himself expressed the nitrogen in terms of the sulphate. The defendants represented the sulphate as $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which was more than five times the amount of the nitrogen shown by Mr. Jones's analysis. Here the purchaser received an article far more valuable than he supposed he was receiving. The Government analysis showed that the total of the phosphates was equal to the guarantee. The defendants might be wrong in the form of expressing the

substances (and in that case the decision of the Bench would establish a custom as to the form of expression), but there was no deficiency of valuable substances as expressed in the invoice. Mr. Jones had spoken of rubbish, but it was necessary that the strong ingredients should be well diluted and be conveyed in a suitable medium.

A fine in all of 20*l.* and costs was imposed. The sums of 4*l.* 8*s.* (county analyst's fees) and 10*l.* 10*s.* (counsel's fees) were allowed by the Court.

Notice of appeal was given.

THE DENTISTS ACT.

AT Glasgow Sheriff Court on Monday, September 7, before Sheriff Pyfe, J. H. Hatfield, 5 Trongate, Glasgow, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Samuel M. Carrick, writer, Glasgow, acting on behalf of the British Dental Association, with having contravened the Dentists Act, 1878, in that, not being registered under the Act, he displayed at his house the words "Surgeon Dentist," and other words implying that he was registered under the Act, and a person specially qualified to practise dentistry.

Respondent pleaded guilty, and a fine of 5*l.* was imposed.

ALCOHOLIC TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

THE *Leeds Hospital Magazine* for September gives a report of magisterial proceedings in Leeds, taken by the Excise authorities, against several persons who had sold temperance drinks containing proof spirit far beyond the limit laid down by law. It is stated that the cases were not reported in the local press. They were heard at the Leeds Police Court on August 13, when thirteen persons, residing in different parts of the city, were summoned by the Inland Revenue officers for selling beer by retail without having licences enabling them so to do.

Mr. Alpe appeared on behalf of the Department, and in each case it was proved that an officer of the Inland Revenue Department had purchased a retail quantity of liquor from the defendant, and that it was sold by the name of ginger-beer or herb-beer, &c. Two analysts from Somerset House attended to prove the strength of the liquors submitted. The alcoholic strength ranged from 3.7 to 8.7 per cent. of proof spirit, and gave an average of 5.9.

In answer to the Bench, the analysts stated that the strength of ordinary shilling-a-gallon ale might be from 7 to 9 per cent. They further explained that the amount of spirit depended chiefly upon the proportion of sugar put into the water used in brewing, but also, to some extent, upon the length of time fermentation was allowed to proceed; and, further, the liquor might acquire increased strength after bottling.

The Magistrates asked the defendants what proportion of sugar they put to the gallon of water? The answers varied considerably. Generally the proportion had been from 1 to 2 lbs., but some answers were rather indefinite; for instance, so many cupfuls to a bowl of water, or a basinful to so many dozen bottles.

Mr. Ford asked the analyst what would be a safe formula to be used by persons in the position of the defendants?

The analyst replied that an answer to that question depended, to some extent, on the length of time fermentation was allowed to go on. He thought, however, that to be safe there should not be more than $\frac{1}{4}$ lb of sugar to a gallon of water; though if fermentation were arrested by early bottling with tight corks, or if the liquor were to be consumed without much delay, a larger amount of sugar might be safely used.

The Magistrates said the cases were very important, as the sale of such liquors had been going on extensively for a very long time. There was no doubt the defendants had infringed the law by selling liquor containing more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit, but it was quite clear that they had done it in entire ignorance. Convictions must follow, but the penalty would be made very small—viz., 2*s.* 6*d.* in each case.

THE abolition of the gargle is advocated by Mr. Lennox Browne. There is a fine opportunity here for funny men of chemists' assistants' associations or for pharmaceutical poets.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

ANY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," August 26, 1896.)

"KAFRA"; for beverages included in Class 42. By T. H. Lonsdale, trading as The Mead Manufacturing Company, 156 and 157 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.; manufacturing chemist. 196,133.

"SEA FLOWER"; for perfumed soap. By Huggins' Soap-works (Limited), 77 King William Street, London, E.C. 196,195.

Figure of head of woman, and wording "Beauty ever victorious"; for toilet articles included in Class 48. By Beono Jaffé & Darmstaedter, 43 Kaiserin Augusta Allee, Martioikenfelde, Berlin, manufacturing chemists. 196,460. The essential particular is the device.

"JUPITER," "SATURN" and "URANUS," and combination of devices on square label, with wording; for night-lights. By Fowler's Patent Night-light Company (Limited), Planet Works, Latona Road, London, S.E. 196,138, 196,142, 196,143. The essential particulars are the devices and the words "Jupiter," "Saturn," and "Uranus."

Device of the Hirschensprung, or Deer Leap, above facsimile signature; for chemical substances in Class 3. By S. Kutnow & Co. (Limited), 66 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., merchant. 195,891.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," September, 1896.)

"CHIBO"; for a medicated lotion for human use. By W. J. Coups, 153 Didsbury Road, Heaton Mersey, near Manchester, yarn-dyer. 196,879.

"XOX"; for apparatus (being a metal air-pump) for producing effervescence in liquids. By John Titus Cooper, 33 Serpentine Road, Harborne, Birmingham, general dealer. 193,893.

"VITUM," and other wording; for a concentrated condition powder for horses. By Joseph Thorley, 4 All Saints Street, King's Cross, London, N., cattle-food manufacturer. 192,786. The essential particular is the word "Vitum."

Circular device containing monogram and wording; for a cream powder for use by bakers and confectioners. By Thomson, Smith & Co., 23 West Campbell Street, Glasgow, manufacturing chemists. 195,926. The essential particular is the device.

Representation of Red Indians camping on prairie; for all goods included in Class 1. By the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, Friesenheimer Landstrasse, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, German Empire. 196,882.

Facsimile signature of applicant and scroll device with bottles of mineral water; for Wiesbaden Mineral Waters. By L. R. Voigt & Co., 25 Great Tower Street, London. 195,323. The essential particular is the signature.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," September 9, 1896.)

FIRM FAST," and figure of two clasped hands; for chemical substances and anti-corrosives. By Professor E. J. Mills, 60 John Street, Glasgow. 195,276. The essential particular is the combination of devices. By consent.

EBONITE," in white letters on black ground; for a liquid-varnish gum. By Charles Day, 32 Tailor Street, Hackney Road, N.E. 196,767.

"SONLAWTINE," on device; for all goods in Class 3 except a healing-cream. By P. L. Lawson, "Freefield," Rayne Parish, near Ipswich, N.B. 196,544. The same for blacking, &c., 196,545.

Circular device, showing a tin of asthma powder with fumes issuing from it, and the words "New Life," and a man's head superposed; for a medicated powder for human use. By W. A. Manning, "Rosalie," Highbridge Road, Wyle Green, near Birmingham. [No business.] 197,033. The essential particular is the device.

"GIRDWOOD'S ASTHMA REMEDY," and other wording and signature, on label; for medicated articles. By John Girdwood, 62 Queen's Road, W. 196,289. The essential particular is the facsimile of the applicant's signature.

"SEA BREEZE"; for substances used in manufactures. By T. E. Butler & Son, 51 Sany Gate, Leicester. 195,046. The same for aerated waters. 195,408. Also for blacking, &c. 195,410.

Outline figure of a crystal; for French chalk and barytes sulphate. By W. Harrison & Co., 16 Mincing Lane, E.C. 196,296.

A spray of lilac, and the word "Lilac"; for soap. By Wood & Wainwright, North Street, Hull. 195,570. The essential particular is the device.

"MARS NIGHT-LIGHTS," and "MERCURY HEALTH[NIGHT-LIGHTS]," each with devices of the gods and planets, on labels; for night-lights. By Fowler's Patent Night-light Company (Limited), Planet Works, Latona Road, S.E. 196,139-40. The essential particulars are the devices, and the word "Mercury" (in the second mark).

"LENOPAR"; for hairwashes, scaps, and toilet-preparations. By Starr & Black, 12 Blandford Street, Baker Street, W. 196,147.

The following marks, for which applications have been duly made and advertised, have been registered:—

193,555. Morris, Little & Son (Limited).	195,643. M. O'Brien.
189,238. Blyton, Astley & Co.	196,038. The Salt Union (Lim.).
195,627. William Edwards & Son.	195,923, 195,924. Palmer & Co. (Limited).
194,994. F. W. Barff, trading as the Taurine Company.	

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Atkinson, R., and Huie, H. G., under the style of Atkinson & Huie, Ripponden, Yorkshire, medical practitioners.

Gubbin, E. S., and Hamilton, J. R. R., under the style of Gubbin & Hamilton, Glossop and Hyde, veterinary surgeons.

Keene, E. H., and Keene, A. M., under the style of E. H. & A. Keene, Port and Street, Solihull, W., and Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square, W., cleaning-powder manufacturers.

Moss, J., and Holmes, E. H., under the style of Holmes & Moss, Walsall, mineral-water manufacturers.

Taylor, T. S., Taylor, W., and Hobson, H. W., under the style of Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Leicester, and Charing Cross Road, W.C., scientific-instrument makers; so far as regards H. W. Hobson.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Blewitt, Patrick Lyons, Barking Road, E., physician and surgeon.

Eaton, Edward, Macclesfield, drysalter and chemical-manufacturer.

Harvey, George H., High Street, Peckham, S.E., late West Mersea, Essex, bachelor of medicine.

ADJUDICATION.

Harvey, George Henry, described in receiving order as George H. Harvey, High Street, Peckham, S.E., late West Mersea, Essex, bachelor of medicine.

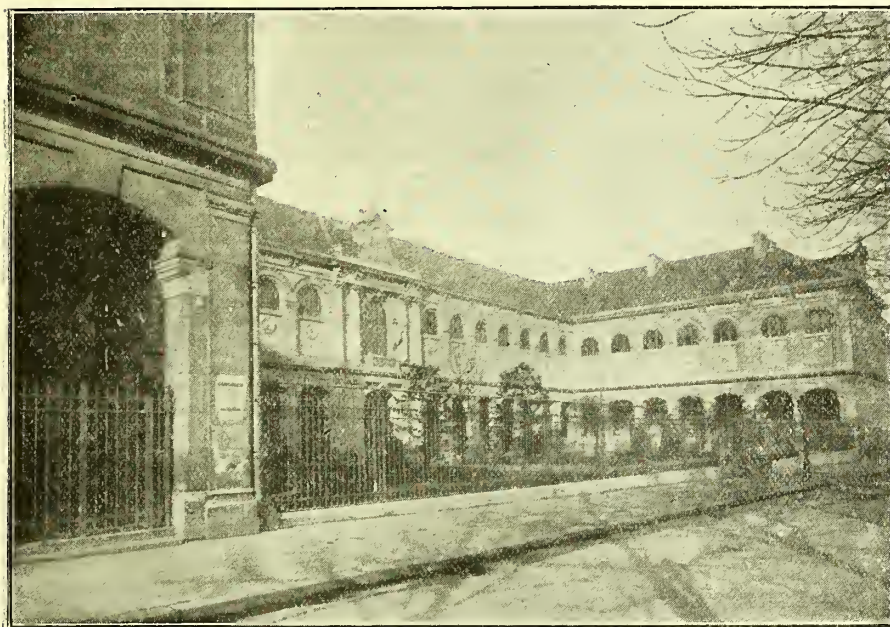
ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Spaul, Frank Billing, and Schlengerman, Ernest, trading as Meyer, Spaul & Schlengerman, St. Mary Axe, E.C., chemical and Australian merchants—discharge suspended for four years, ending August 7, 1900.

THE RENNET OR MILK-CURDLING FERMENT occurs in many tissues besides the stomach, namely, testis, liver, lung, muscle, kidney, spleen, thymus, thyroid, brain, blood, small intestine, and ovary.

The Paris Superior School of Pharmacy.

THE Paris School of Pharmacy teaches all the sciences connected with pharmacy. It grants diplomas to pharmacists and herbalists of the first class, giving the right to practice in the whole of France; also diplomas of the second class only, giving the right to practice in the Seine Department only. A superior diploma may also be obtained after a year's study in addition to the ordinary school curriculum.



THE PARIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Centralisation and uniformity may be said to be the basis on which pharmacy is at present taught in France, and whether the pharmaceutical student enters himself at a superior school of pharmacy (Paris, Montpellier, or Nancy) or at one of four mixed Faculties, which can also grant first-class diplomas, the curricula to be pursued are identical. There are, at present, in all twenty-three schools of pharmacy in France and Algeria. A C. & D. representative called at the Paris Superior School one day last month, and, in course of conversation, learned from the Secretary how they manage these things in France.

"It takes us six years to turn out a fully qualified man," he explained. "First of all, the student has to serve three years in a pharmacy, and his employer certifies to us the fact of his presence. He has then to pass an examination which consists of the preparation of two medicaments, some questions on various pharmaceutical operations, and the identification of thirty plants and ten medicaments before he is allowed to enter the school. We then keep him for three years, and examine him at the end of each year."

"On what subjects?" "Those he has been studying during the preceding twelve months. The first year—physics, mineralogy, hydrology, cryptogamy, mineral and organic chemistry, and general botany. The second examination includes the three latter subjects and also materia medica, analytical chemistry, chemical pharmacy, and toxicology. The third time he is questioned on zoology and galenical pharmacy, as well as materia medica and analytical chemistry. Besides this, he has to do laboratory work—this is obligatory. The classes he can attend or not as he likes.

"The first year his practical studies are in chemistry and pharmacy; the second year in chemistry, physics, and micrography; while the third year is devoted to chemistry

and micrography. The student is expected to take part in the botanical excursions organised by Professor Guignard and his assistants, which usually take place on a Sunday."

"And these three examinations passed, the diploma is granted, I suppose?"

"Not at all. The 'final' examinations have yet to be passed, and this is a lengthy affair. There are three of them—the first on physics and chemical sciences—*i.e.*, an oral examination in physics, chemistry, and toxicology, with a chemical analysis as the 'practical' test; a second in natural sciences, with a test in micrography—if the student does not pass the practical part he is thrown out; the third examination is divided into two parts—(1) Questions on chemical and galenical pharmacy and materia medica, identification of medicaments, and dosage of a medicament; (2) preparation of eight medicaments, and questions thereon (this lasts four days). If the student passes all these the diploma is granted, and he can set up in business at once if he is 25 years of age."

"And if he is under that age?"

"Well, that seldom happens. I forgot to mention that before the student can be inscribed on our books as an aspirant for a 'first-class' diploma he must have his 'B.A.' degree, and you know that a youth is usually 17 or 18 before he can pass this. Supposing him to pass his yearly examinations without a check, he is 23 or 24 when he comes up for his final, and then he still owes a year's military service to the State."

"And what does all this cost?"

"The fee for the entrance examination is 25 fr., three yearly examinations at 50 fr. apiece, and two final examinations at 120 fr. each, and the third final with diploma costs 340 fr. That makes something like 311. as fees. Besides this, during his three years' course of study, the student pays 57½ fr. quarterly (30 fr. for inscription, 25 fr. for laboratory fee, and 2½ fr. for library subscription), which makes nearly 281. more; so that the cost of a first-class diploma is nearly 601. Some of the students who are not well off work in a pharmacy during their three years' course, but I cannot tell you what the proportion is of those doing this who manage to pass."

"But a second-class diploma is easier, and doubtless cheaper?"

"It comes about 81. cheaper, as they have only two annual examinations to pass instead of three, and the fees for the two first 'final' examinations are reduced by 25 per cent. But the real reason why so many still go in for the inferior diploma is that the 'B.A.' degree is not necessary; a 'certificate of studies' is all that is required of them. Besides, there are twenty-three scholastic establishments qualified to grant these diplomas, so that the provincial candidate can often study in his native town and without quitting his home."

"Do you have many foreigners who come to follow a special course?"

"We have a fair number of foreign students who come to gain the French diploma; the others I know nothing about. Of course, anyone can attend lectures, &c., free. If they come into the laboratory to follow the practical work we allow them a bench on payment of 40 fr."

"And do you dispense foreign students who wish to take the French diploma from any of the Preliminary examinations?"

"Ah, it is the Minister of Public Instruction who

arranges all that, and application has to be made direct to him; we have nothing to do with it here. I can tell you, however, that many students send in their foreign B.A. diplomas, so as to avoid having to pass it here, but I cannot inform you as to the acceptance or otherwise of diplomas from foreign pharmaceutical schools."

English students of pharmacy may consequently therefore take it for granted that if they are welcome to attend any of the lectures of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy with but little trouble, and without payment of any fees, they can also do practical work in the school laboratories by applying to the Secretary between 2 to 4 P.M., and on payment of a fee of 1*l.* 12*s.* for the session. The genial Director of the school, M. G. Planchon, may be seen at the school on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 to 11 A.M., and any visitor may be sure of being received by him with cordiality. The excellent library of the school is open from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. and from 8 to 10 P.M., and the Librarian, M. Dorvaux, is always anxious to render all the assistance in his power. The botanical collections of the school are open on special days, which are announced at the school beforehand; and the Botanical Gardens are open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. in summer, and from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. in winter. It is understood that any of the foregoing may be attended by foreign students by applying to the Secretary. The first session of the scholastic year commences early in November, and the second session on March 1.

If a confession might be made on behalf of the Secretarial Department of the Paris School of Pharmacy, it would be that that correspondence is not their strong point, and letters, even when accompanied by a stamped envelope, may sometimes remain without reply.

It may be useful to add that of the thirteen professors at the school the well-known M. Moissan speaks French the most distinctly, and is most easily followed by foreigners. His speciality at the school is toxicology. M. Milne Edwards (zoology) also speaks clearly. M. Planchon and M. Riche, who take respectively materia medica and mineral chemistry, are excellent to follow when once the ear is accustomed to their voices. As a whole the others are average speakers, M. Villiers-Moissamé (analytical chemistry) being one of the best.

It must be explained that pharmacy is taught in France as a science rather than as a business, and pharmacists sometimes complain that the cleverest students are not always very adept at pill-making.

Any English-speaking student who wishes to study chemistry only will find fair scope in Paris. In addition to the School of Pharmacy, physico-chemical sciences are taught at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, where the professors include such eminent men as MM. Berthelot, Lippmann, Friedel, Frémy, &c.

In connection with the Museum of Natural History at the Jardin des Plantes, an excellent botanical course may be followed. Everything is free there, including the laboratories. At the Faculty of Sciences, 15 Rue de la Sorbonne, there is an extensive course of lectures on chemistry given for the benefit of aspirants to the degree of Bachelor of Physical Sciences. A school of practical (commercial) chemistry is also to be inaugurated shortly, as mentioned in the *C. & D.* of August 29. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to give here particulars concerning the study of medicine in France, and as regards dentistry, it is hardly

unfair to say that the student will find at least equally good facilities for study in England.

AN EXAMINATION AT THE SCHOOL.

(By an Eye witness.)

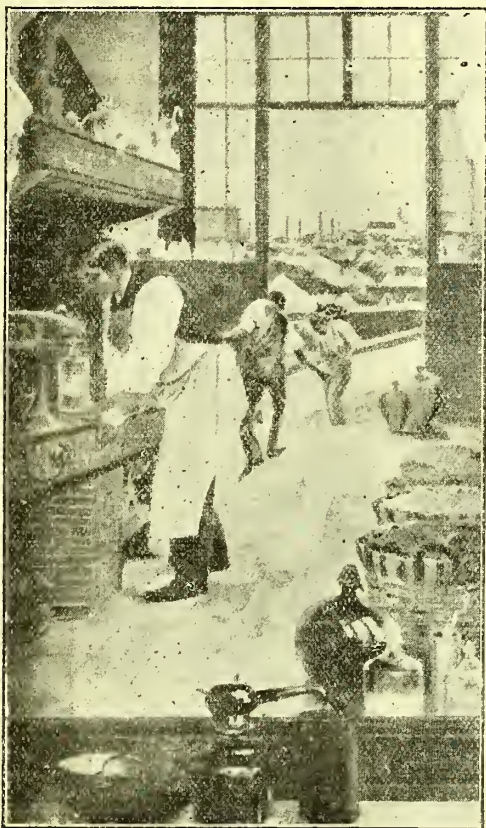
Being near the School of Pharmacy one afternoon recently, writes a Paris correspondent, I dropped in to see an examination, to which the public are freely admitted. There were eighteen students inscribed to go "through the mill" that day (they being taken six at a time, as usual), but the number was curtailed owing to Professor Moissan's absence in England. The French pharmaceutical student has five examinations to pass before he receives his "first-class diploma," and this was the final, after passing which he can enter into business on his own account. The programme comprises four laboratory tests and oral examination in nine subjects. On this particular afternoon the "Natural Sciences" (zoology, botany, mineralogy) were under consideration, two professors and one *agrégé* (assistant professor) forming the examining body. I saw MM. Planchon, Guignard, and another disappear into the "Salle des Actes," but preferred to remain in the smaller "Salle de Conseil," where one can better follow what is going on. Curiously enough the so-called "Examination Hall" upstairs is never used for this purpose except when these other rooms are not available. It was 1.30 P.M. when M. Milne Edwards, a little man of fifty, with grey side-whiskers, Professor of Zoology and "President" of the Examination Board of three, seated himself at the centre green-covered table. On his right was Professor Bouchardot behind a tray of minerals, and on his right M. Radais, the "Professor *agrégé*" of botany, with his floral specimens. They were in ordinary dress; the examiners used to wear



THE LIBRARY.

their gowns years ago, but they are discarded now. Hand-some robes in black and scarlet they are, as the portraits that hang round the walls testify. "Lebrun, Durand, Martin," reads the President, and three young fellows, whose nervous mien and faultless dress distinguish them from their more demonstrative and less carefully attired fellow-students, step forward and seat themselves, one in front of each examiner. The remaining three are seated close behind, while some dozen or fifteen friends and sympathisers occupy the few remaining chairs, or keep standing. The President speaks in a louder voice than his colleagues, and I can only just hear M. Bouchardot questioning about schist, and M. Radais asking the name, family, &c., of each plant of

his voluminous bouquet. M. Milne Edwards puts the query, "What are the organs contained in the thorax? The use of each? And after the stomach, where does the food go to? And the liver, where is it? Yes, yes, but whereabouts? Show me, is it back or front, at right or left?" The student places his hand on the lower right-hand portion of his back. "Here, on the left," he states at last, and the titter at the expense of the presumably left-handed man extends even to the "funking-form." Then the zoologist releases his victim, who passes to M. Radais; in ten minutes there is another change of places, and half the examination is over. The other three are now called forward; same process, M. Milne Edwards's voice ever dominating. It is still a quarter to 3, but the examination is over. The six file out, followed by sympathising or critical comrades, two or three of them in a perspiration not wholly caused by the heat, though it is



PANEL BY REYNARD "IN VESTIBULE," PARIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

80° in the shade. The man who was last questioned on botany has been allowed to bring out the specimens; he throws them down on the flags of the cloister. An intelligent-looking young fellow steps forward and names each hastily as he extracts it from the bunch, while a crowd of straw hats cluster around eagerly to see their past or future botanical pitfalls. But he has barely finished when the examination-hall door is thrown open and a wild rush is made, checked suddenly as soon as the students penetrate inside. M. Milne Edwards rises and reads the list. Four have passed; two are rejected. The professors retire, saluted respectfully by the students; and then the latter break up into little groups of four or six, which one may find, a few minutes later, installed in front of a café or brasserie on the "Boul. Mich." draining the familiar bock in honour of their newly diplomaed comrade, or wishing the less successful "better luck next time."

RHAMNUS FRANGULA, L., has been found growing in a district of New Jersey. The tree is not indigenous to the United States, and how it got there no one can tell.

Buying a Business.

BUYING a horse is an old phrase, but expresses much. Buying a business, I should think, is about on a par with it. About two years ago, bursting with a desire for independence—alas! I am now more a slave than ever—and possessed of a small amount of capital, I decided to start in business.

Every week's issue of the *C. & D. Supplement* was eagerly scanned for a possible "El Dorado." A business in the West of England attracted my attention, and, after further and glowing particulars from an agent, I got "a day off" to see it. Arriving at my destination, I found the business to be that of a typical agricultural and veterinary chemist. The proprietor, taken unawares, was not, I fancied, particularly pleased to see me just then. He was dispensing, and, after wrapping up the bottle in a printed counter-handbill, placed himself at my disposal. After a chat and some dinner, he had to visit a patient (a horse); but having a conception that required minding, he mildly suggested I should do it during his absence. I agreed. Then he told me what it was—a pound each of carbolic acid, soft soap, and liq. potassæ. I did it, with an amount of Christian forbearance that quite surprised me. I did not buy that concern, in spite of the generous offer of the proprietor to stay with me a month, and give me a good rubbing-in of veterinary knowledge.

My next experience entailed a journey of 250 miles. I had received most tempting particulars. The figures were precise. Evidently a real business-man was at the helm; but, being a branch, he found it more than he could manage. When I got there I asked for the books, in order to check the figures he had given me; but, alas! not a book could be produced. Not even an invoice. This nineteenth-century apothecary had worked his branch from the mother shop without the slightest attempt to note what amount of stock he had put into it, and arrived at his gross and net profits by guesswork! As for stock, such an article as *sp. vini rect.* was unknown. So much for that tempting concern.

My next journey was to one of the northern suburbs of London. It was about 9.15 A.M. when I arrived at the shop. I found the door locked, but a notice stuck up that "Mr. So and So" lived at No. 29, over the road. I went over the way, to find "Mr. Chemist" was not down yet. After an urgent message he hurried down, and came back with me. I looked into his business, found a good many prescriptions copied over the initials A. B. C., who turned out to be our worthy friend himself. I declined with thanks, and said "Good-bye" to him on his doorstep, as he was locking up his shop and returning to breakfast.

By this time I found business-hunting rather expensive, and so became very careful, and insisted on full particulars in writing before going to view. In this way I soon examined some fifty concerns, not two of which were worth picking up. They were, indeed, mirages—a series of dissolving views. One man, out of an income of just over 100*l.*, had refurnished his house in two years, to say nothing of keeping his wife and family in comfort; others, I saw some time afterwards, were sold up; and more than one found a refuge in that once highly-promising syndicate of some score of chemists' businesses. Altogether, I found it a most wearisome and disappointing experience, and one which I trust not to have again for a long time.

If I might offer a word of advice to any who, like myself, are young, and anticipating the same experience, I would say: Spare no trouble in investigating the sellers' books. See if you can find out a reason for his selling. Do not take much notice of what he says on this point. Nothing is easier than to "hatch up" some excellent reason for disposal. Do not rush about the country before making full inquiries. Compare your different agents' lists, and bestow extra scrutiny upon any business you find in all of them. Make inquiries of the wholesale houses. They will not mislead a possible future customer if they can help it. Do not lay much stress upon what the proprietor says "can be done." Depend upon it he would do it, and not give you the chance. Judge a business solely on its merits—past and present. Do not be in a hurry. Do not spend more than you have got. When you see a good thing—for one will turn up if you persevere—take it, or someone else soon will.

Pharmaceutical Education in Canada.

IN our Educational number of 1895 we gave a brief description of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and the work which students therein have to do. That college is typical of American pharmaceutical education. We have now the opportunity of showing what British Americans can do in the same department, the sketch on this page representing the Ontario College of Pharmacy, situated in St. James's Square, Gerrard Street, Toronto. The college was incorporated in 1871, but the building here represented was completed five years ago. It comprises three floors, in which there are three large laboratories and several small ones, and two magnificent lecture-rooms. A council-chamber, examination-rooms, library, museum, and a number of privaterooms are also provided. The college is affiliated to the University of Toronto, so that its students may obtain the degree of "Phm.B.," of which more later. The present faculty of the college consists of Mr. Chas. F. Heebner, Phm.B. (Tor.), Ph.G. (N.Y.), Dean and Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy, Director of Pharmaceutical Laboratory; Mr. A. Y. Scott, B.A. (Tor.), M.D., C.M. (Trin.), Professor of Chemistry and Botany; Mr. J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B. (Tor.), M.D., C.M. (Trin.), Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy; Mr. Graham Chambers, B.A., M.B. (Tor.), Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Toxicology. The regulations of the college require that apprentices of pharmacy should pass a matriculation examination consisting of:—

Arithmetic.—Reduction; proportion, simple and compound; fractions vulgar and decimal; square root.

Mensuration.—Areas of rectilinear figures; volumes of right parallel-pipeds.

Algebra.—Elementary rules; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations representing one unknown quantity.

English.—Grammar and composition.

Latin.—Familiarity with terms used in ordinary Latin prescriptions.

They may then commence the apprenticeship of four years with a pharmaceutical chemist, which is obligatory upon all

who wish to get the diploma or licence of the college. Also they must attend two courses of lectures in pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica, botany, and reading and dispensing of prescriptions; the first course at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, or at any college of pharmacy or school of medicine approved by the Council; and the second or senior course at the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Two examinations have to be passed—a Junior and Senior—before the diploma is granted.

The courses of instruction at the college may be exemplified by one or two extracts from the syllabus:—

SENIOR COURSE OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Classification of the metals into groups and detection and separation of the metals in each group.

Considerable time will be given in aiding the student to become proficient in determining the composition of unknown simple salts, and detecting the impurities commonly found in them.

Systematic course for the detection and separation of the inorganic acids and more frequently occurring organic acids.

The following organic compounds will be studied in detail:—Ethyl alcohol, sulphuric ether, acetic ether, chloroform, chloral hydrate, cane sugar, grape sugar, milk sugar, starch, benzene, phenol, resorcin, aniline, antefebri, oil of wintergreen, salol, betol, salicin, naphthol, and naphthalene.

Quantitative Analysis.—Principles of the gravimetric process and of volumetric analysis; preparation of standard solutions; practical application of these solutions in the estimation of the strength of some of the British Pharmacopœia preparations.

Analysis of Potable Waters.—Standards of purity; qualitative exami-

nation of mineral waters.

Urinary Analysis.—Detection of albumen, mucin, sugar, phosphates, bile, acids, &c.

Quantitative Estimation of sugar and of urea.

SENIOR LABORATORY COURSE OF PHARMACY.

Particular pains are taken to instruct the student how to prepare many pharmaceutical chemicals and elegant preparations not ordinarily made in a retail store. The course is completed by each student getting a thorough drill in the art of reading, recognising incompatibles, and compounding and dispensing of physicians' prescriptions. Metrical preparations receive full consideration. The class is instructed in the preparation of chemical solutions, syrups and elixirs, spirits, including spirit of nitrous ether, ether, iodoform, &c.; masses and pills, also coating of pills; capsules, suppositories, cerates, ointments, plasters, emulsions, scale and crystal salts of



iron, salts of various metals and their purification. Organic and inorganic acids, alkaloids, resins, colloids, oleates, and o'-eo-palmitates, &c. Assaying of cinchona, opium, jalap, scammony, nux vomica, pepsin, coffee, tea, guarana, belladonna, ipecac, aconite, and other drugs.

The Junior course of instruction begins this year on September 11, and continues until December 16. The students meet daily at 8 45 A.M., and work continues until 5.30 P.M., there being an interval of 1½ hour for luncheon, and no afternoon work on Saturdays.

The Senior course commences on January 6, 1897, and continues until May 1. The daily hours are the same as the Junior course, but, in addition, from 7.30 to 9 P.M. is spent at regular intervals in prescription reading.

The fees for the Junior course amount to \$42; for the Senior \$53. The examination fee is \$10.

The Senate of the University of Toronto (with which the college is affiliated), on May 6, 1892, instituted a degree of bachelor of pharmacy—Phm.B.—which is obtained on passing a matriculation examination and complying with the following regulations:—(1) Candidates resident in Ontario must comply with the requirements prescribed by the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. (2) Those not resident in Ontario must have devoted at least four years (not being engaged in any other business) to the study of pharmacy, being apprenticed during that time to a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist. (3) All must attend the full course of lectures in all the subjects of the college curriculum, at some college of pharmacy recognised by the University; the second course being at the Ontario College.

The degree has been conferred this year upon a large number of students. The education provided at the college is thorough, and Canadian pharmacists in qualification stand high on the pharmaceutical ladder of the British Empire.

Medical Gleanings.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMATE IN DIPSO MANIA.

AN American physician reports that he finds hypodermic injections of $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of hyoscyne hydrobromate exercise a wonderful curative effect on dipsomania patients, enabling them to obtain much-needed sleep and rest, and besides results in a loss of desire for drink, which continues as long as the salt is regularly taken.

MYDRIN.

THIS is the name of a new mydriatic reported upon by Cattaneo (*Brit. Med. Jour. Epit.* 29). He says it acts more quickly than mydriatics hitherto used, has no effect on accommodation, and has only a short action. Mydrin is a white powder, easily soluble in water, and is a mixture of ephedrine and homatropine in the proportion of 100 to 1. The drug is used in 10-per-cent. solution, and gives rise to but slight irritation. [Ephedrine is the active principle of a Japanese gentian, whose mydriatic properties have been known and utilised for at least ten years.—Ed. C. & D.]

FOR NEURALGIC AND OTHER LOCALISED PAIN.

Amyl. hydrid.	..	..	..	..	3j.
Collodii, B.P.	..	..	..	..	3j.
Aconitine	..	..	..	..	gr. j.
Veratrine	..	..	..	..	gr. vj.

M.

The mixture should be brushed over the painful part five or six times, forming successive films. If there is no relief, absorption of the alkaloids may be favoured by covering the colloid film with a layer of spongio piline.

COCAINE FOR NAUSEA.

ONE of the first uses of cocaine was as a remedy for nausea, and it has been attended with fair success; but we do not recall any suggestion to use it for this purpose by applying it to the mucous membrane of the nostrils. Dr. C. W. Ingraham makes the suggestion, however, in the *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*. He says that repulsive odours inhaled are often reflected to the stomach, causing a sensation of nausea, which usually is immediately relieved as soon as the exciting cause is removed, and painting the nostrils with

a 2 per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochlorate does this. Even in the vomiting of pregnancy Dr. Ingraham believes that it will be found beneficial. At all events it is worth trying.

ANTIKAMNIA IN MENINGITIS.

MR. G. S. LEGGATT, M.R.C.S., reports to the *Lancet* a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, arising from gonorrhoea, which he successfully treated with 10 gr. doses of antikamnia given alternately with 15 gr. doses of sodium salicylate. Mr. Leggatt adds:—"Antikamnia is a remedy derived from coal tar, and said to possess analgesic, antipyretic, and anodyne properties. Its dose is 3 to 10 gr., and an analysis shows that it consists chiefly of antifebrin, or acetanilide, mixed with about 20 per cent. of an alkaline carbonate. . . . During its exhibition the pulse improved in force, and the administration of the drug reduced the temperature to normal, and seemed in this respect to be greatly superior to phenacetin."

Practical Notes.

By J. F. BROWN, Dover.

DISPENSING SOLUTION OF PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY 1 GR. IN 10 MINIMS.

THIS is very convenient when the drug is frequently dispensed in skin-lotions, &c., and keeps better than if made with alcohol or pure glycerine.

Hydrargyri perchlorid. 96 gr.

Put into a flask with—

Glycerin. 1½ oz. (by weight)
Aque destillat. 6 fl. dr.

Boil gently until dissolved; cool; make up to exactly 2 fl. oz. with distilled water.

GLUCOSE-SYRUP.

A mixture of 12 parts liquid glucose, 3 parts glycerine, and 1 part water, all by weight, forms an admirable all-round excipient for pills, and may also be usefully employed as a vehicle or diluent.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM CONCENTRATUM.

To achieve a preparation which shall possess in the highest possible degree the medicinal properties of its constituents and keep for a reasonable time unchanged, avoid overcooking it. For example, instead of first preparing an extract from the aloes by infusion and evaporation to dryness, and then subjecting this extract to prolonged boiling to form a liquid decoction, proceed thus, using crude aloes in double the amount of the extract ordered:—

Finest red Socotrine aloes 2 oz.
Saffron ½ oz.
Boiling distilled water 1 pint

Stir well together; let stand for twelve hours; strain. Add to the strained infusion—

Glucose-syrup 6 oz. (by weight)

Evaporate on a water-bath to 9½ fl. oz. Coarsely powder—

Gum myrrh elect. ½ oz.

Rub up with—

Carbonate of potassium ½ oz.

and

Liquid extract of liquorice 8 fl. oz.

added by degrees. Let it stand for twelve hours; strain; mix with the solution of aloes. Add—

Tincture of cardamoms, concentrated 7½ fl. oz.

and water, if required, to make 25 fl. oz.

The tincture is made by percolating the spices in four times the quantity ordered in the B.P. with proof spirit, omitting the raisins, the fruit-sugar of which is replaced by the glucose-syrup.

One part of this preparation diluted with 3 parts of water represents adequately in strength, and almost exactly in flavour, the recent decoction.

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No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	16/ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	27/ cwt.
BEST CLEANED LINSEED	16/ cwt.	No. 2 Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	23/ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	16/ cwt.	"WHITE EARTH" Specially prepared for Toilet purposes.	19/ cwt.
No. 2 Pure FULLER'S EARTH	14/ cwt.	Finest Pure Sifted TOILET OATMEAL	22/ cwt.

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[2]

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DENTISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

WE are advised that on the amount guaranteed by subscribers "to fight the dentists with" we may now venture to assume a bellicose attitude. We have to assume, of course, the possibility of getting beaten, and we should still like to

have 200*l.* at our back in view of that eventuality. Moreover, we should like also to have the moral support of a large number of those who are concerned. Subscribers will only be asked to pay their due proportion of the sum actually expended, and if a large number will join in the guarantee it is highly probable that the amount required from any individual will be very trifling. So we still ask for promises.

We believe we have made our position in this contest clear, but, to avoid misunderstanding, we define it again. We have not the smallest antipathy to dentists, except when we sit in their chairs. We think their Act, reasonably interpreted, is a proper one. It is an advantage for the public to be able to distinguish between practitioners who have been officially tested and found to be qualified and those who have not. It was a great concession in 1878 to give to the qualified men a monopoly in the title of dentist, a title which had been for centuries as open to everybody as is that of grocer or baker. Another concession was that only registered dentists should be able to recover for dental work by law. We do not grudge the dentists these benefits, but we insist that they shall be satisfied with them. At all events, we demand that they shall not magnify them under their present Act. They may agitate for a new Act giving them what they want if they please; but their actual statute gives them no monopoly in dental work, and was never intended to give them any such monopoly. We maintain further that it is against the interests of a great many chemists and druggists, and of the public, that they should acquire such a monopoly, and we assert that they are trying to secure it practically by insidious attempts to get magisterial decisions declaring that every description by which an unregistered man may indicate that he does dental work is an infringement of their Act. We do not know now of any designation which an unregistered man, who desires to deceive no one, can give himself if he wants to tell the public that he does dental work. Three months ago we should have said that no sane magistrate would have ruled that the description "artificial-teeth manufacturer" was an infringement of the Dentists Act; but this is what has actually been decided by the Cardiff Stipendiary.

A few years ago the veterinary surgeons made a similar attempt to cripple everybody who used the adjective "veterinary" in his business. They actually got two Judges of the High Court to agree with them that the use of the description "veterinary forge" was an infringement of their Act; but when they tried to apply the same arguments to the description "veterinary chemist" we soon tripped them up. Now, we notice that the dentists' counsel are fond of quoting the "veterinary-forge" case, but are discreetly silent about the "veterinary-chemist" case, which is of quite equal authority.

One of our correspondents points out that in fighting the dentists we may benefit some people who are not chemists. Journalistically we do not care a button about people who are not chemists, but we certainly do not see why chemists should suffer an injustice because the same injustice is meted out to others also. Our correspondent asks us whether we would accept subscriptions from people not chemists. He will see that the Unregistered Dental Practitioners' Association are willing to contribute a very respectable sum towards our contest, and we can see no reason at all why we should not accept their co-operation.

It will be desirable that a small committee shall be formed to take the responsibility of deciding on a suitable case to contest; and in regard to this we shall in due course communicate with our guarantors. Meanwhile we should like to ask the Council of the British Dental Association to meet us officially in this matter. We think they are pressing their

Act unduly; they no doubt hold that it is capable of the construction they put upon it, and, of course, they are justified in doing their best for their constituency. Can we induce them to discuss with us the preliminaries of our fight, which we should wish to conduct in all courtesy? A High Court decision in their favour will be of inestimable advantage to them. Will they facilitate it by agreeing with us in advance as to the conditions of the battle?

THE SHOP HOURS BILL AND NEXT SESSION.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK has written to the papers to explain why he has placed on the paper a notice of a resolution which he intends to submit to the House of Commons next year. Under the present rules, he says, it is impossible for a private member to carry any Bill through the House if there is any opposition. His Early-closing Bill passed triumphantly through a Select Committee in 1895, and through the Grand Committee on Trade in 1896, but the opposition of a handful of members rendered it impossible to make further progress. He has himself, he says, in past years been fortunate enough to carry some twenty-five Bills, but they were generally taken in the small hours. Such success, he intimates, is no longer possible for the private members.

We have, therefore, he adds, reluctantly come to the conclusion that the best chance of obtaining some mitigation of the terribly and unnecessarily long hours which are ruining the health and shortening the lives of our shop-assistants and shopkeepers is by urging the Government to pass a measure more or less on the lines of our Bill, which has the general approval of the parent Early-closing Association and of the Shopkeepers' Associations throughout the country, which has been approved by both a Select Committee and the Grand Committee, and which, as we believe, would do more to promote the health and happiness of our population than any other measure which the Government could pass next Session.

Sir J. B. Maple, the leader of the opposition to the Bill, promptly replies to this announcement. He regards the definite abandonment of the attempt on the part of Sir J. Lubbock and his friends to pass a compulsory early-closing Bill as a step in advance, but he objects to the reference to its opponents as a "handful." The fact was, he says, that not a handful of metropolitan members could be found in favour of the Bill. The Government, he states, made a canvass of the metropolitan members, and it was found that among them, and throughout the House, the opposition to the Bill was very strong. All members of Parliament would subscribe to a vague resolution saying that "the unnecessarily long hours worked in shops calls for attention," but he declares that "the large majority of members of Parliament" agree with him in believing "that earlier hours for shop-assistants are more likely to be obtained by the steady advance of conciliation and voluntary action which is now taking place rather than by compulsion, even under local option."

Concerning which statements it is proper to remark, first, that Sir J. B. Maple and his friends showed no confidence in that majority during the Session. After their beating in the committee-room, their efforts were constantly devoted towards preventing any further discussion of the Bill. And, secondly, it has to be remembered that if voluntary action is in principle preferable to legal compulsion, there is no possible chance that by its means any appreciable benefit will ever be realised by any living shopkeeper or his assistant.

Sir John Lubbock has written a rejoinder to Sir J. B. Maple's contentions in which he reasserts his confident belief that the Bill would have been carried if it could have been brought to a third reading, recounts the petitions and meetings in its favour, and asks what has been the result of the faith in the voluntary principle which has been talked about for fifty years. The Early Closing Association, he adds, will certainly not relax its efforts, and if the Government will deal with the question they will have, he asserts, the warm support of those concerned.

THE GERMAN "APOTHEKER-VEREIN."

THE annual meeting of the German Apotheker-Verein which was held at Dresden from August 18 to 21, was the twenty-fifth gathering of its kind. With natural pride the principal organised body of German pharmacists choose this occasion of the approaching completion of the first quarter-century of its existence to issue a "*Festschrift*"—a commemorative monograph in which the origin and history of the Society and the progress of pharmacy during the past twenty-five years are described by some of the most prominent members of the craft. The history of the German Apotheker-Verein occupies the first hundred pages of the handsome *Festschrift*, then follow monographs by Ernst Schmidt on the development of chemistry since 1871, by H. Beckurts on the progress in the analysis and determination of value of drugs and galenicals, and by Hermann Thoms on the history of the newer materia medica. The authors of the monographs apologise for what they call the perfunctory character of their pages. There is no need whatever to do so; the work impresses us as excellent and exhaustive in the highest degree, and we congratulate the Executive Committee of the Verein upon the handsome manner in which they have carried out a happy idea.

To all who can set aside unworthy and narrow views of jealousy between two great peoples the marvellous advance of Germany in science and commerce since she became a united nation must be a matter of congratulation and satisfaction. There are those among us (as there are abroad), who think that patriotism consists in the double desire to see their own country prosperous and great, and all other nations correspondingly poor and distracted. Such a view is not only mean, it is stupid in the highest degree. We cannot have all the world in a fence for ourselves; we cannot expect to do all the selling and none of the buying. It is to our own benefit that Germany should prosper, and, if she does, we may well have the good grace to acknowledge that she deserves her prosperity. And as practical chemistry is admittedly one of the sciences in which Germany is pre-eminent, and pharmacy is closely linked with practical chemistry, we hail with satisfaction the evidence afforded us by the recent meeting at Dresden, that the German Apotheker-Verein is a vigorous and progressive body, and we heartily wish it, and the great craft it represents, continued and increasing prosperity. The condition of pharmacy in Germany, as a whole, is not rosy, it is true. The Apotheker-Verein does not, any more than our own Pharmaceutical Society, represent a majority of the craft. It has had to face great difficulties during the twenty-five years of its existence, and to-day it stands before problems of pharmaceutical politics so harassing as to seem almost insoluble. But in the hour of its jubilation it is more generous to look back upon the useful work in which the Verein has taken its share than to point out the weak spots in its armour, and we may hope from its past the hope that

the Verein will emerge successfully from the troubles now surrounding it.

Although only twenty-five years old in its present form, the German Pharmaceutical Society can trace its descent as far back as the year 1820, when on September 7 and 8 a small meeting of apothekers in the Prussian province of Westphalia was held at Minden. The chief conveners of that meeting were Herr Medicinal-Assessor Beissenhirtz, of Minden, and a Dr. Brandes, of Salzuflen. They, with Dr. Du Menil and Herr Witting, were, by the Minden meeting, elected the committee of an Apotheker-Verein, which was to embrace the province of Westphalia only. An appeal to the Westphalian pharmacists to join the Association was extremely successful, and at the second annual meeting the Society mustered a membership roll of about 100. The name of the body was then changed to that of Apotheker-Verein in North Germany, and the Prussian Secretary of State von Altenstein accepted the position of Patron of the Society. "*Hora ruit*," the motto adopted by the young Association on this occasion, is one to the spirit of which German pharmacy has ever been true. The originators of the idea of pharmaceutical co-operation for protection and advance of the craft have been gathered to their fathers these many years, but their motto still adorns, proudly and warningly, the title-page of the *Festschrift* now issued.

The Apotheker-Verein in Northern Germany carried on a somewhat vegetating existence, chiefly devoted to the mild pursuit of theoretical science, until 1848, when the Reform movement blew a keen breath of fresh air through the lethargic atmosphere of the thirty-six German States. The Apotheker-Verein also rubbed its eyes. Demands for modernisation of its constitution became too peremptory to be ignored, a Congress of German Apothekers was convened at Leipzig, and a set of "draft-rules for the reorganisation of the apotheker-craft in accordance with modern requirements" was evolved. Pharmaceutical education and admission into the craft, a Pharmacy Law, laws against the trade in patent medicines, and the system of pharmaceutical licences were discussed. A demand for pharmaceutical Home Rule—in other words, the liberation of Pharmacy from State control—was sent up to the abortive German Parliament at Frankfort o/M, coupled with a request for a single National German Pharmacopœia, and a uniform system of examination with validity of the pharmaceutical degree throughout Germany.

Very little immediate result came from all these demands. After a short glimpse of liberty, reaction again set in throughout Germany, and pharmacy went on much as before until a united nation emerged from the terrible ordeal of the Franco-German war.

It should be mentioned, however, that in 1850 the Pharmaceutical Associations of Southern Germany amalgamated, and from that time until 1872 there were but two great Pharmaceutical Associations, one for the north and one for the south of the country, working together in amity, and often holding their annual meetings in the same city.

On September 3, 1872, Frankfort-on-Main, that city of congresses and treaties, was again the scene of a gathering of apothekers from all parts of Germany. On that occasion the Northern and Southern Associations held a joint meeting under the presidency of Herr Wolfrum, the chairman of the Southern section, and from that gathering emerged the present German Apotheker-Verein, welded into a powerful, if not always harmonious, single body. Since its formation the German Apotheker-Verein has had four presidents: Dr. C. Schacht, of Berlin (1872-75), Herr C. F. Wolfrum, of Augsburg (1875-79), Dr. Christian Brunnengraeber, of Rostock (1879-91), and Herr Froehlich, of Berlin, from 1891 onwards.

It is to the courtesy of the last-named gentleman that we

are obliged for a copy of the *Festschrift*, from which most of the facts in this short summary have been taken, and we again wish him, and the Verein over which he presides so worthily, prosperity and happiness. As they say in Germany: *Vivant, floreant, crescant!*

A BIG PAPER.

Young chemists with ambitions have had a research-standard set up for them by Mr. W. H. Perkin, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S., in his communication to the Chemical Society on "Magnetic Rotatory Power, Especially of Organic Compounds." It occupies 233 pages of the August issue of the *Journal of the Society*. We referred, at the time the paper was read, to its extraordinary character. It represents fully ten years' work, and the peculiar thing about it is that the author knew very little about magnetic rotation a dozen years ago; now he is one of the world's authorities on the subject.

BENZOYL QUININE.

This is the name given by A. Wunsch to a derivative of quinine produced by the action of benzoyl chloride on the pure dry alkaloid. The benzoyl radicle displaces an atom of H forming the compound $C_{20}H_{23}(C_6H_5CO)N_2O_2.HCl$; the addition of a trace of ammonia serves to start the crystallisation of the new compound. The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* (No. 67, page 563) gives a translation of the paper, which gives full details of the method of making the derivative, and especially of the best ways to get it in crystals. In alcoholic solution the base has a specific rotation of $+121.6^\circ$ at $17^\circ C$. (quinine -106.6° at $15.5^\circ C$.) and $+100.8^\circ$ in aqueous hydrochloric-acid solution. It forms basic and acid salts like quinine, the basic compounds being most easily crystallised, and a number of these are described. Several iodine derivatives of the base have been made.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE.

Dr. George Foy, of Dublin, communicates a curious note to the *Medical Press* regarding Indian hemp. It is an extract from the *Archivo Medico da India*, a Portuguese journal, in which the various reputed active principles of this drug are enumerated in chronological order. This happens to be a compilation of our own, which we made as an addendum to our extract of a paper communicated to the Chemical Society; but the Portuguese editor has misspelt a few of the names—using Js where Ts ought to be, and so on. Our note was published on May 2, and the curiosity of the Portuguese translation is that it was published in the April number—a quite incomprehensible circumstance to those who do not know that Portuguese and Spanish papers are generally a bit late.

WARE SNAKES!

Our august contemporary further down the street (we mean the *Times*) has a penchant for printing semi-scientific articles, marked "Communicated," or "From a Correspondent," and it sometimes happens that these convey to the exclusive readers of the *Times* an insidious puff. The latest contribution to the series is a nice half-column in Monday's issue on "A Cure for Snake-bite," which purports to give an account of a lecture by Dr. A. Calmette, of Lille, on his anti-venomous serum, thus "recently brought to the notice of the profession"! When it is remembered that Professor T. R. Fraser and Dr. Calmette made announcements on this subject almost simultaneously about two years ago, and that Calmette's serum has been on sale for more than six months, it will be seen how clever a man Monday's correspondent must be to have got this free ad. from England's greatest newspaper.

THEY KNEW ABOUT SARDINES.

There are some things in heaven and earth not dreamt of even in "company pharmacy." This, at least, is the moral to

be derived from a pretty story which comes to us from Wales. A local celebrity had occasion to consult a London physician. Returning to his Cambrian home, fortified, perhaps, with the frugal principles enunciated by the editor of *Truth*, he despatched his footman with the prescription to the new drug-store. This was the prescription:—

Dr. Sy. Hydroch. Helich. Ziv

Sig

Transumere

The man returned with the parcel and a note. The letter bore the following legend:—

DEAR SIR,—We have not got the first thing on your order, but we have sent the tin of sardines. Yours truly,

AFRICAN KINO.

Professor John M. Francis writes to the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* regarding "Varieties of Kino," referring in the course of his article to two specimens of African kino which he has examined, one from *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and the other from some unknown source, but probably from West Africa. They were not the same. Professor Francis appears to have studied well our recent articles on the subject, but he forms a distinctly adverse opinion of the African kinos, and scores a point by showing that tinctures made from both the samples commenced to gelatinise in a month and three weeks respectively. His remarks on gelatinisation are sufficiently interesting to quote:—

Taken any given number of samples of kino possessing a dissolving power of over 85 per cent. in alcohol and over 75 per cent. in water, and possessing all the physical properties of a prime-quality drug, when these are dissolved without heat in any highly alcoholic menstruum, even one which contains only a trace of water, in the proportion of 50 centigrammes to the cubic centimetre, fully one-third of the resulting fluids will gelatinise within three months from date of manufacture. It appears also that this tendency to gelatinisation is in direct proportion to the amount of drug in solution.

Professor Francis maintains that the African kinos are not so rich in astringency as Indian and Australian kinos; which is quite contrary to our experience, based upon examination of all samples available in London first-hands.

PRESCRIPTION-READING.

It was a pharmaceutical examination in Utopia which Mr. Sam Bucus, an examiner from a neighbouring State, was attending in order to enlighten the Utopian Examiners about the methods pursued by his Board. When he got to the prescription-reading table and found that the candidate received a selection from fifty prescriptions, each printed on a separate slip, Mr. Sam Bucus could not contain himself longer, and this is what resulted—so Mr. Dan Van Den reports in the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*:—

He informed Mr. Cal O'Mell that it was the invariable practice of his Board to gather together all the most curious and difficult prescriptions the Examiners could find among the prescription-files of their own stores and those of their neighbours, and he added with considerable pride that some of the prescriptions they had thus discovered were so written that not one druggist in twenty could make out what they meant.

Secretary Cal O'Mell looked at Sam with a look of blank astonishment, but suddenly his face became illumined with an approving smile as he said, "Ah, I see. That is very clever. You submitted these illegible scrawls to your candidates for the purpose of testing their caution and sense of responsibility. Of course you would be obliged to reject at once every candidate who proposed to recklessly *guess* when he could not *know*, and you had a fine chance to commend every candidate who declared that he never permitted himself to indulge in any guessing at the dispensing-table. You, yourselves, could read the prescriptions of physicians whose handwriting was familiar to you, but you wanted to impress upon the candidates in a forcible way the duty of the physician to write legibly, and the duty of the pharmacist to refuse to try his luck at guessing on hieroglyphics in prescriptions."

Mr. O'Mell's speech astonished Mr. Sam Bucus as much as Sam's proposition to employ nearly illegible prescriptions had at first astonished O'Mell.

Sam argued: "Autograph prescriptions are certainly better than printed ones, and persons who cannot read ordinary written prescriptions are not fit to be dispensers."

"True enough; but you were speaking of prescriptions that you could not read yourself."

Sam made no reply to this.

This is, of course, a skit upon American examination methods, but it shows once more the kinship of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Reviews and Literary Notes.

SOME RECENT BOOKS.

ALTHOUGH not the first on the chronological list we cannot resist placing first Mr. A. H. Allen's new volume of *Commercial Organic Analysis*,* because if there is any work which present-day chemists appreciate it is this one, and there is not much difficulty in saying why—viz., it is thoroughly well done. Vol. iii., part iii., completes the consideration of vegetable alkaloids, then goes on to nonbasic vegetable principles, animal bases, animal acids, and cyanogen and its derivatives, the whole comprising 498 pages exclusive of index. We do not wish to go further in the analysis of the book than this, except to say that it contains much of special interest to pharmacists, while the latter half of it is of import to the medical profession, and much of the middle portion directly affects the brewing industry. To meet the varied needs of these, and at the same time to keep it within the limits acceptable to analytical and professional chemists, requires a clever writer, and we may say frankly that Mr. Allen has secured remarkable success. We have spent many hours during the past month over the book, and have tested it pretty rigidly as regards some sections, but always found that the information was comprehensive and up to date. We may say that there is no other work in the English language—or for that matter in any language—in which the current knowledge of the chemistry of drugs and products used in the arts, &c., is so fully and learnedly epitomised as in *Commercial Organic Analysis*. Another, and sixth, volume will complete the work.

Widely different from the foregoing in scope is Mr. W. Furneaux's *The Young Chemists*,† which is No. 5 of Blackie's Science Readers. It is one of the most readable introductions to chemistry which we have seen, and consists of a series of reading lessons, which are really a story of how a teacher and a class of boys talked about chemical matters. The lessons are adapted to the schedules of the Education Code, from a good introduction to the science, and are, we find, read by children with delight.

Another book with merit in it is *Chemical Notes and Equations*, by G. H. Gemmel, F.I.C., F.C.S.,‡ which is intended for medical students. It deals with inorganic chemistry and those inorganic substances which come into the first professional examination. It is well arranged, and we fancy will be liked by students, but we cannot forgive the author a number of grammatical slips, and the perfunctory fashion in which he dismisses the alkaloids. The book is a convenient one for Minor students.

Professor Frank Clowes and his colleague, Mr. J. Bernard Coleman, have added two works to their excellent group of

practical chemistry books. The first which we received was *Elementary Practical Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis*.* The book commences with those experiments in the preparation of gases which are a time-honoured basis in teaching the science; then it proceeds to work which incorporates physical as well as chemical operations, thus instructing the student in the manipulations required in analysis. At the same time care is taken to instruct the student in regard to the more important properties of the elements, especially the law of combining proportions, and the various conditions under which combination takes place. Then the analyses of simple substances and complex mixtures are dealt with. What pleases us particularly about this new volume is that the authors have been careful to use common facts or occurrences to illustrate reactions, &c., new to the student, which is the best proof that they are good teachers. The same characteristic is shown in *Elementary Quantitative Chemical Analysis*† This consists of six parts—viz., general processes, gravimetric analysis, volumetric analysis, complex analyses, gas analysis, and reference tables. A commendable feature about this book is that the distinction between inorganic and organic chemistry is not observed, so that in the first part the student becomes acquainted with processes allied to both branches, and with physical methods as well. In our Educational Number we advised Major students to get the authors' larger work on quantitative analysis, but the present one is, perhaps, better suited for their purpose. It starts with those very operations in which pharmaceutical students generally exhibit much weakness—viz., the use of the balance and determination of physical constants.

Two photographic books deserve more than the passing mention which we have already given them. One is Messrs. Perken, Son & Rayment's *Beginner's Guide to Photography*, now in its sixth edition—and that an enlarged one with all the dignity of new type and a better get-up. It is the cheapest photographic sixpennyworth going, and, what is more, one of the most intelligible and reliable instructors. The second book is also a sixpenny one—viz., *The X Rays*, by Arthur Thornton, M.A., published by Percy Lund & Co. (Limited). If there is anyone who does not understand Röntgen light he should get this little book; it gives a popular yet scientific account of the phenomena and principles associated with Röntgen's discovery. Mr. Thornton does not give a sufficiently straight answer to the question, "Why do x rays penetrate opaque materials?" But he is not alone in that, for every specialist in this subject speaks mysteriously and learnedly about wave-frequency, and ignores the fact that, quick or slow, the waves have to get between the material molecules; and it is there that the unsophisticated reader breaks down.

Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association. To which is added an *Annual Report on the Progress of Pharmacy*, June 30, 1894-July 1, 1895, by HENRY KRAEMER and *The National Formulary of Unofficial Preparations*. Baltimore 1895.

THE proceedings of the Association's meeting at Denver last year are now of historic interest. We reported them at the time, and it would not be profitable to say more about them now except that the present official report is an excellent one. As to Mr. Kraemer's work, he has, as we anticipated, brought together the best cream of the year's literature, giving chief attention to those matters which are of interest to retail pharmacists, yet not neglecting the great advances which have been made in the Correlated sciences. We congratulate Mr. Kraemer on his success, and the members upon the excellent return they get for their subscriptions. The new edition of the "National Formulary," which is added to the value this year, shows a considerable number of alterations. In the first place it has been brought into line with the U.S.P. by the adoption of the metric system, several new formulæ have been added, some removed, and (strange commentary upon pharmacopœial revision) a number of preparations which were removed from the 1880 U.S.P. have had to find a place in this formulary. Although it forms a part of the "Proceedings" the Formulary can be had separately from Professor Caspari, Baltimore, Md., the permanent secretary of the Association.

* J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, W. 16s.

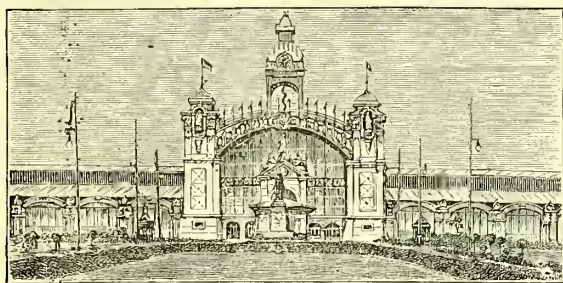
† Blackie & Son (Limited), 50 Old Bailey, E.C. 1s. 6d.
Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

* J. & A. Churchill, 3s. 6d.

† J. & A. Churchill, 4s. 6d.

Pharmaceutical Exhibition at Prague.

AN International Pharmaceutical Exhibition, the second of its kind (the first was held in Vienna), was opened at Prague, the ancient capital of Bohemia, on August 15 last, and will remain open for a month. The Austrian Pharmaceutical Society improved the occasion by holding its annual meeting in Prague, and altogether the Exhibition appears to have been exceedingly successful, while there was no lack of festive gatherings in connection with it. The number of exhibitors approached six hundred, and in respect to size, therefore, the Prague Exhibition was by far the largest of its kind ever held. Most of the leading chemical



and pharmaceutical factories in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy had taken space, and there were even exhibits from China and Japan. The visitors, as regards nationality, were even more diversified than the exhibits. The Austro-Hungarian monarchy alone is capable of furnishing a rich assortment of races and tongues, but on this occasion strangers came from all parts of continental Europe, with a sprinkling of Americans. The attendance was increased by members of the German Apotheker-Verein, which at the same time was assembled in the not very far-off city of Dresden, and of which about 160 members attended the opening fête of their Austrian fellow society.

The Archduke Rainer of Austria, who had accepted the "Protectorate" of the Exhibition, was prevented by his military duties from attending the opening ceremony, and does not appear to have taken any active interest in the Exhibition whatever. In his stead, the Stadtholder of Bohemia, Count Coudenhove, performed the ceremony, in the presence of the chief civil and military authorities of Prague, and of a large concourse of pharmacists. The Exhibition was organised to mark the completion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Austrian Pharmaceutical Society, and for its objects Prague was an excellent centre, not only because of its geographical situation, which renders it easy of access from the principal industrial towns of Central Europe, but also because Prague boasts of having been the city *par excellence* in which mediæval pharmacy flourished and developed. At the opening ceremony speeches were delivered in the Czech and German languages, in token of the amity in which the two races who contend for political supremacy in Bohemia had worked together to ensure the success of the undertaking. Count Coudenhove, the Stadtholder, preserved a diplomatic *juste milieu* by dividing his speech into alternate layers of Czech and German, the conclusion of each layer being punctuated by alternating shouts of "S'áva!" by the Slav, and "Hoch!" by the Teuton portion of the audience.

The catalogue of the Exhibition is a work of art. On the title-page is a figure of Hygeia, holding in her right hand a poison-cup and snake, and in her left a Pharmacopœia. Beside her are a still and a theriacum-vessel, behind a view of the city of Prague and the Hradchin hill, crowned with the Imperial Palace. With praiseworthy forethought the catalogue has been made to include not only matter relating to the Exhibition alone, but also a guide through Prague and an historical account of the pharmacies of the city. The Exhibition building, which was gaily decorated with the flags of all the exhibiting nations, stands in one of the fine parks for which Prague is renowned, and is surrounded by cafés, restaurants, and places of amusement. There is even an "exhibition-theatre," the performances in which, being con-

ducted in the Czech language, are, unfortunately, unintelligible to most foreigners. The exhibition was largely patronised by the general public, the attendance averaging 5,000 on weekdays and 8,000 on Sundays. On August 17, the birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph, a luminous fountain was set going, and there was a fine display of fireworks. The cost of the exhibition is very heavy—about 5,000*l.*—and it is doubtful whether the outlay will be covered by the takings.

Close to the chief entrance of the palace were two of the most attractive foreign exhibits—an old Japanese pharmacy and a fine collection of Chinese materia medica. Another attractive portion of the exhibition was that where the leading continental medicinal and table-water springs had made a costly and elegant display of their products. A room was set apart for an interesting historical display of pharmaceutical apparatus, medicaments, books and official documents by the Pharmaceutical Association of Bohemia. In a commodious reading-room, the walls of which were decorated with pictures of medicinal plants and dried plants from herbaria, international pharmaceutical literature was largely represented. Among the exhibits by public bodies were interesting collections from the University of Prague, the Red Cross Society, the Asylums for the Insane, Maternity Institute, and the Bacteriological Institute of the Czech University of Prague. The Vienna Apotheker-Verein sent its pharmacopœistical collections, and the Austrian War Office contributed one of the most interesting features to the Exhibition in the shape of an exhibit of military pharmacy. Part of the public park surrounding the Exhibition was converted into a medicinal herb garden. A single exhibitor here, the Rev. Agnelli, parish priest of Czárí, near Sassin, had filled 120 beds with as many varieties of medicinal plants cultivated by himself. The historic section included a model of the old pharmacy of the monastery of the Samaritan Brothers, various travelling medicine-chests belonging to convents, and a collection of pharmaceutical curiosities belonging to Prince Lobkowitz. It is worthy of note that, whereas among foreign exhibitors the German, Swiss, French, and Italian pharmaceutical-chemical industries were very fully represented (exhibits came from thirty-nine German cities), Britain only sent two exhibits. The "loyal" telegram, in which the Exhibition Committee informed its patron, the Archduke Rainer, of the opening of the Exhibition, and the reply sent by H.R.I.H. Master of Ceremonies, are sufficiently characteristic to be worth reproducing. Literally translated they run as follows:—

To the High Office of the Chamberlain of the Most Illustrious Lord, His Royal and Imperial Highness the Archduke Rainer, Vienna.—A most deeply humble committee venture most loyally to report to your Imperial and Royal Highness, its most illustrious Lord Protector, that the second International Pharmaceutical Exhibition has this moment been solemnly opened.

The loyal cheers which, among general jubilation, were given for your Imperial Highness confirm the feeling of exceptional joy at the successful accomplishment of our object through your Most High Protectorate. The committee prays that your Highness will deign most graciously to throw over our undertaking the mantle of your Most Illustrious Protection.

The answer, in the best feudal style, was:—

His I. and R. Highness the Most Illustrious Lord Archduke Rainer send his best thanks, and hopes that your efforts will have the greatest success.

The Active Chamberlain,
COUNT ROSENBERG, Colonel.

Still, "a man's a man for a' that," however terrible it looks, for, as Mr. Gilhert says, "It is simply Court etiquette," which sticks in Austria from the Spanish times.

A Health Exhibition.

IN connection with the Sanitary Congress which was opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week, an exhibition of sanitary appliances and health preserving or restoring products is being held in Olympia, Northumberland Road. It is a great success, and a goodly number of the exhibits are of interest to the drug-trade.

Amongst disinfectants we noticed the following:—The various "Izal" preparations manufactured by Messrs.

Newton, Chambers & Co. (Limited), Thorncliffe; Electrozone and Meditrina, made by the British Electrozone Corporation (Limited), of Charing Cross, at their works, Seaham Harbour, by the electrolysis of sea-water. These articles being shown at the Congress for the first time attract considerable attention. The St. Bede disinfectant made by the Hedworth Barium Company (Limited), 1 St. Nicholas' Buildings, Newcastle, is a block weighing 1 oz., of which 4 per cent. is perchloride of mercury, and it contains, besides, free sulphuric acid, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of lime, oxide of iron, chloride of sodium, insoluble siliceous matter, thymol, eucalyptus, and indigo. The disinfectant meets the Local Government Board requirements, and is specially intended for use by doctors, sanitary inspectors, and others who have some knowledge of the toxicity of the active constituent. Messrs. F. C. Calvert & Co., of Manchester, also make a handsome display of their carbolic products, amongst them a new one devised to meet the objections to the poisonous nature of the fluid acid. This is a tablet containing 50 per cent. of carbolic acid. The tablets are readily soluble in water. Other well-known disinfectant-makers also show their manufactures.

In the soap department Messrs. Blondeau et Cie carried off the palm, their handsome stand of "Vinolia" soap and toilet-preparations being much admired by the visitors. The exhibit well illustrates the splendid manner in which the firm have developed the vinolia idea.

Amongst the pharmaceutical firms who are exhibiting are Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., to whom the judges have awarded a silver medal for their "Soloids," and bronze medal for their improved syringe for antitoxic-serum injections. Messrs. Brady & Martin make probably the finest exhibit of chemical and physical apparatus which has ever been shown at these Health Exhibitions. It includes complete sets of apparatus for the analysis of air, water, &c., and while these attract the attention of specialists, they and laymen alike have been much interested in the Röntgen light display. The firm have received a well-merited silver medal for their vacuum-tubes, and bronze medals for physical apparatus and meteorological instruments.

In the food section there are good exhibits by the Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, of Nestlé's Swiss milk and infants' food, of Cerebos salt, and of cocoa and chocolate by Messrs. Cadbury Brothers and J. S. Fry & Sons (Limited). The Exhibition will remain open until September 26, and chemists in the district should make a point of inspecting it, with a business object.

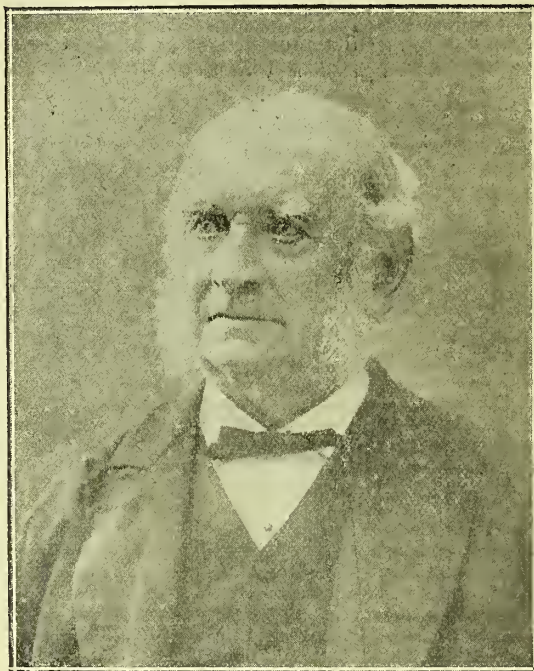
Marriage.

WOOD—GROVES.—On September 8, at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. R. Carville Blackmore, M.A., Mr. J. Wells Wood, chemist, of Well Street, Hackney, and Albion Road, Stoke Newington, to Edith Florence, daughter of Mr. Thos. John Groves, of Grosvenor House, Clapton.

Deaths.

BAKER.—Mr. Edward Henry Baker, pharmacist, of Melbourne, Australia, who has just died, at the age of 86, was one of the original members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. It is said that he was the last survivor of the chemists and druggists who, on April 15, 1841, met and formed the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at the Crown and Anchor tavern. Mr. Baker's name is not one of the forty who formed the original committee; but it is on the list of the founders, and it is very likely that he was present at the meeting. Mr. Baker was in many respects a remarkable man. He was born, in 1810, at Hoe Bridge, Woking, Surrey, England, the third son of John Baker, gentleman farmer, and educated by his uncle (Mr. Garlic) in Oxfordshire. After serving an apprenticeship to a doctor, young Baker started business as a chemist in Church Street, Greenwich. Soon after the foundation of the Society, owing to the death of his father and his elder brother, he gave up the business and returned to the family farm. He afterwards married Miss E. F. Smith, of Deerbolts Hall, Suffolk; and after the birth of his eldest son, he sailed to Australia in the ship

Salsette, arriving at Melbourne in 1853. He settled in what was then known as Canvas Town, Emerald Hill, a collection of tents on the place now known as South Melbourne. He never took to mining, but his first employment in Melbourne was in the wholesale drug-business of Henry Youngman, where he had charge of the dry-room. He afterwards purchased the business of Thomas Loimer, Emerald Hill, about 1855, and remained actively engaged in that business until 1894. It was a peculiarity of his system that he manufactured



nearly everything that was required in the business—even *dec. sarsæ co. conc.*, and similar preparations. He was a man of few words, and never displayed his knowledge until it was elicited by question or urgent necessity. Mr. Baker took no interest in pharmaceutical organisations, and it is doubtful if he was ever a member of the Victorian Society. He found all his interest and amusement in his business. He leaves two sons, both chemists, one of whom is now in Western Australia, while the other is carrying on the business at Ferrars Street, South Melbourne.

BROOKS.—On August 31, Mr. Henry James Robert Brooks, chemist and druggist, 13 and 14 Cornmarket Street, Oxford. Aged 35.

BURBIDGE.—We hear of the death on Thursday of this week of Mr. Thomas Burbidge, the head of the firm of Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. Mr. Burbidge died at Brighton, where he had lived for many years. He had not taken an active part in the business for the last fifteen years. Mr. Burbidge was about 65 years of age, and was unmarried.

COLBECK.—On August 12, Mr. John Colbeck, chemist and druggist, Tickhill, Rotherham. Aged 55.

COX.—On September 3, at 35 Wellington Villas, Brighton, Elizabeth Francis Cox, wife of Alderman Arthur H. Cox, J.P. In her 54th year.

FRENCH.—On September 3, David French, late assistant with Mr. James A. Russell, Glasgow.

GRATTAN.—Dr. Nicholas Grattan, L.A.H., died last Saturday at Cork. The deceased was the inventor of the osteoclast, an instrument now in widespread use.

HOBLYN.—On September 4, Mary Ann, wife of E. R. Hoblyn, chemist, South Street, Exeter.

STEWART.—The death is reported of Mr. J. H. Stewart, the well-known optician of the Strand, London.

Trade Notes.

WE have now received the sample of white kieselguhr from Messrs. John Mess & Co., and, as they say, it is absolutely white and pulverulent in the natural condition.

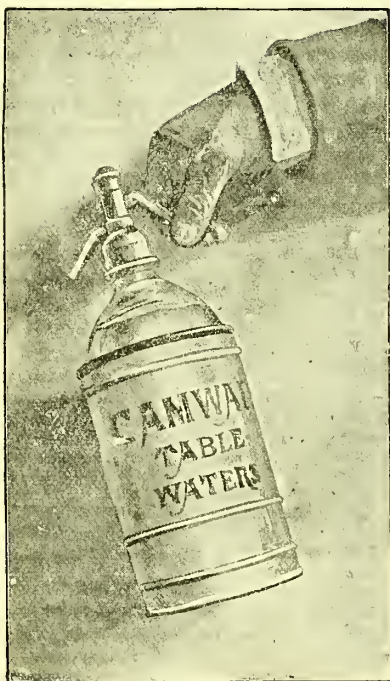
AN advertisement is inserted in this issue by Clarke's Pyramid and Fairy Light Company (Limited), calling attention to the fact that their offer of free Fairy lamps with orders for Pyramid and Fairy lights will expire on the 30th of this month.



THE FRAME-FOOD COMPANY now put up their Frame-food Jelly in glass jars with airtight covers. The contents are thoroughly sterilised and closed *in vacuo*, so that the jelly will in this condition keep indefinitely. The new jars are priced at 9d. each, and the minimum retail (protected) price is 8½d., the price to the trade being 7s. 3d. per dozen. The 1s. and 7d. sizes are withdrawn. We annex an illustration of the new jar.

THE Brewers' and Mineral-water Manufacturers' Exhibition is to be held at the Agricultural Hall in the first week of November. We are this week publishing an advertisement in which the conditions of two competitions in ginger-beers and non-exciseable botanic drinks are set forth. Gold, silver, and bronze medals and certificates of merit are offered in each competition.

THE annexed drawing illustrates the new syphon-cooler, which the Camwal Company have recently brought out and for which they have obtained provisional protection. We mentioned the article in our notice of the recent Chemists' Exhibition. The cooler is a metal cylinder



half inch wider in diameter than the syphon, and is intended to contain ice or cold water, so that if a syphon is placed in it it can stand on the table and will keep the

water cool, while it will also catch any drippings from the syphon.

MESSRS. SINCLAIR, PHILLIPS & CO., makers of concentrated preparations, of Great Eastern Road, Stratford, have taken additional premises at Matthews' Terrace, Stratford, owing to increase of business.

New Companies and Company News.

CLEGG, SCHOFIELD & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 12 shares. Objects: To acquire any shops, messuages, stores, warehouses, lands, or premises in Heywood, Lancs., or elsewhere, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalter, herbalists, pill merchants and manufacturers, oil-merchants, grocers, wine-merchants, manufacturers of and dealers in aerated waters, soap-boilers, and manufacturers, compounders, and vendors of patent and other medicines. The subscribers (each with one share) are:—W. E. Schofield, 1 York Street, Heywood, drysalter; W. E. Rothwell, 195 Milestone Road, Rochdale, warehouseman; J. Schofield, 11 Blenheim Street, Rochdale, loom jobber; J. E. Holden, 191 Air Hill, Spotland, drawer; J. Mills, 24 Edenfield Road, Norden, farmer; Martha Leach, 85 Greenbooth Place, Rochdale, housekeeper; J. Leach, 41 Bolton Street, Bury, shopkeeper. William E. Schofield is the managing director. Remuneration as the company may decide. Registered office, 1 York Street, Heywood, Lancs.

GRIFFITHS & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 2,500*l.*, in 12 shares. Objects: To purchase or otherwise acquire, take over as a going concern, and carry on the business of artificial-manure manufacturers, druggists, wholesale and manufacturing chemists, seed-crushers, and general merchants, now carried on under the style or firm of "Griffiths & Co.," at Campbell Road, Silvertown, London, E., and to enter into an agreement with the Right Hon. Earl of Winchester and Nottingham, Thomas Want, and Henry G. Sambrook. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—Thomas Want, journalist; James M. Eccles, agent; John T. Brown, journalist; Henry G. Sambrook, advertisement contractor; Alfred G. Matthews, clerk; Frank W. R. Adams, clerk; and W. Fraser, director; all of 30 Fleet Street, E.C. The first directors (to number not fewer than three nor more than five) are to be nominated by the subscribers.

BLEASDALE (LIMITED), YORK.—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ending June 30 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

Resolutions for voluntary winding up have been agreed to by the following companies:—ENGLISH TRUSS COMPANY (LIMITED). W. Naylor, 32 Great George Street, Leeds, electro-plater, liquidator. VACCINATION VIRUS VANQUISHER COMPANY (LIMITED), 31 Snow Hill. J. King Stewart, 19 Monument Station Buildings, liquidator. Claims to the liquidator by October 17.

Personalities.

MR. J. B. MORRIS, of the Colombo Apothecaries' Company (Limited), has come home on six months' leave.

MR. JOHN WYETH, of Philadelphia, has built one of the finest hotels on the U.S. Atlantic coast at Atlantic City.

MR. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, President of the Maltine Manufacturing Company, of New York, has received the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of New York State. He is described as one of the brightest young business men in New York. He is 38 years of age, and with the nominee for Governorship will make the youngest team that have ever headed a State ticket.

Trade Reports.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., September 10.

THERE has been very little trade in the drug and chemical markets this week, and alterations in price are mostly few and unimportant. The usual four-weekly auctions of gum acacia, which should have taken place to-day, were not held, owing to the dull condition of the article and the practical certainty that the bulk of the supply would have to be bought in. Ipecacuanha shows a firm market. Menthol is dull. Balsam of Peru tending easier. Cascara sagrada steady. Manna tending higher. Chamomiles easier. Oil of cassia is firmer, and for star-anise oil higher prices have been paid. American peppermint oil easier for HGH. Japanese aconite-root is dearer. Saffron firm. Crude camphor is reported active to-day at better prices. In chemicals we have to report a more active market in quinine, of which fair sales have been made at an advance. Refined camphor unchanged. Pilcarpine has been considerably reduced in price, while resorcin has been raised 9d. per lb. Permanganate of potash remains scarce and firm, but cyanide is lower than ever, and yellow prussiate extremely dull. Red prussiate slightly firmer. Chlorate of potash is very dull of sale. Cream of tartar remains dull. Sulphate of copper is lower. Citric and tartaric acids somewhat easier. Benzols are extremely firm, aniline oil and salt dearer. Glycerine is somewhat less firm. One of the chief features of the spice-market has been the advance in cassia lignea which has now reached 35s. per cwt. on the spot. Zanzibar cloves are very dull at 2½d. per lb. for fair quality on the spot. White and black pepper both continue inactive. Cochin ginger is flat. No Jamaica ginger was offered at the auctions. Mace is dull and lower, but nutmegs are in demand at higher rates. Quicksilver remains steady. Drysalteries are generally dull. Japan wax is somewhat easier. Galls are dull for all varieties. Turmeric continues to sell at low rates. Shellac is lower, both on the spot and for arrival. Cutch dull. Gambier steady. In oils the principal changes may be summed up as follows:—Linseed oil unaltered; rape firm, 24s. to 24s. 6d. spot for crude, 25s. 6d. to 26s. for refined; cotton oil slow; there is no change in cocoanut, palm, or olive oils; petroleum dull at 5½d. to 6½d. per gallon for American, 5½d. to 5¾d. for Russian, according to quality. The Bank-rate was raised to-day to 2½ per cent. Silver is slightly easier, at 30½d. per oz. for bars.

At a recent exhibition of fruit-products of the Mildura Irrigation Colonies, Victoria, held at Melbourne Town Hall, Australian essence of lemon made from Victorian fruit was shown by one or two firms. Most of the essence, unlike the Sicilian, is prepared by distillation, the grating process being too expensive, except where labour is very cheap and the lemons can be had almost for nothing. In connection with the distillation of the oil a certain proportion of distilled water is obtained thoroughly saturated with the flavour of the lemon, and an opening is sought for the utilisation of this by-product. Citric acid has also been made experimentally at Mildura, but that shown at Melbourne had not crystallised very transparently. Some is in process of manufacture at the present time, but to make a fair profit it would be necessary to charge double the present market price. Bergamot has not yet been produced. Some trees are growing, and are more easily cultivated than any other of the *Citrus* tribe. The present regulations of the Customs department, allowing perfumes to be manufactured in bond if essential oils produced in Victoria are used in the process, will give the local makers who can produce neroli and bergamot a very great advantage.

ACID (CHRYSOPTANIC) keeps very firm, in sympathy with the scarcity and high price of good Goa powder. The nearest quotation is from 22s. 6d. to 24s. per lb.

ACID (CITRIC).—Slightly easier, at 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb.

ACID (OXALIC).—The following are the present quotations of oxalic acid and its principal compounds:—*Oxalic acid crystals*, from 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.; *ditto powder*, from 4d. to 4¾d. per lb.; *Salt acetos crystals*, 4¾d. to 4½d. per lb.; *ditto powder*, 5d. to 5½d.; neutral *Oxalate of potash crystals*, 4¾d. to 4½d. per lb., delivered in London.

ACID (SALICYLIC).—The official price is unchanged, but second-hand holders offer at 1s. 9d. per lb. for 1 cwt. lots.

ACID (TARTARIC) is easier. Lawes' is still quoted at 1s. 3d. from the makers, but foreign may be had at 1s. 1½d. per lb.

ACONITE.—Japanese *Aconite-root* has been sold at 27s. 6d. per cwt., and there is a disposition now to ask 30s. per cwt. This shows a considerable advance. German *aconite Root* offers at 33s. 9d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt.; *Herb*, at from 27s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt., according to quality.

ALCOHOL.—German *Potato-spirit* is tending rather higher in consequence of the injured prospects of the potato-crop, which is said to have suffered much from excessive rain. For fine druggists' quality 6¾d. per lb., c.i.f. terms in bond, is asked. *Dextrin* is also tending higher.

BALSAM PERU.—Tending lower. Sales of good quality, direct import, have been made at 7s. 9d. per lb. lately, but it is doubtful whether that price could now be obtained.

BELLADONNA.—Foreign *root* may be had at 40s. per cwt., *leaves* at 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per cwt.

BISMUTH.—There has been an arrival of 5 tons of bismuth ore from Sydney.

CAMPOR (CRUDE).—The market, after having been extremely quiet for some time, is showing a decided turn for the better. A considerable business is reported in *Formosa* gum on the spot at 120s. per cwt., to-day's closing quotation being 125s. per cwt. For *Japan* camphor 135s. per cwt. is nominally asked. Sales are also said to have been made in *Formosa* camphor, near at hand, but the quotations are not reported. For October-November shipment, 110s. per cwt. c.i.f. is asked.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Quiet. A second hand holder is offering a parcel of English *bells* at 1s. 4½d. per lb. to-day, which shows an easier market.

CANTHARIDES.—New *Russian* flies are tending easier, at 1s. 11½d. per lb. for unsifted; 2s. 1½d. per lb. for sifted.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Without any feature of importance. Good quality of the last crop offers at 18s. to 20s. per cwt. on the spot. For old dry bark 22s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. is asked.

CHAMOMILES.—*Belgian* flowers are easier. Importers find it rather difficult to make headway with the article: they would take 65s. to 65s. 6d. per cwt. for best quality flowers, and from 53s. to 55s. per cwt. for second quality.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Dull. Best French crystals offer at 85s., powder at 83s. to 90s. per cwt.

GALLS.—*Blue Bassorah* galls sell, in a small way, at 51s. to 53s. per cwt., but the stock here is increasing. *Chinese* galls are quiet at 55s. per cwt. for fair quality.

GELATINE.—The demand keeps up well, and, as the crude material has become dearer, prices tend upwards. They have risen from 5s. to 10s. per cwt. all round lately.

GLYCERINE has been rather less firm lately, so far as the *double-distilled* article is concerned, while *crude* has also receded somewhat from its recent quotation. Double-distilled sp. gr. 1.260 may be had at from 74s. to 78s. per cwt. for German, and at 71s. to 72s. (perhaps 70s.) per cwt. for English brands.

MANNA.—It is said that heavy rains have fallen in Calabria during the gathering season, and that the crop is therefore likely to be a light one. No prices have yet been fixed for the new manna.

MENTHOL.—It is almost impossible to ascertain the present spot value of menthol. Nine shillings a pound is a merely nominal price, but it is still the nearest figure given. On the spot we hear 6s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. October-November shipment mentioned. This marks a fresh decline.

OIL (CASTOR).—*French oil* is quoted at from 25s. 6d. to 29s. per cwt. for medicinal, according to packing. First pressings offer at 23s. 3d., second at 22s. 9d. per cwt., all London terms. *Italian oil* is quoted at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., according to quality. *Mitchell's Pure London cold-drawn oil* has been advanced from 3¾d. to 3½d.; Mitchell's first-pressure from 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. lately.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—Our Bergen correspondent writes, on September 5:—"Business still very dull, and prices without any improvement. *Lofoten oil*, non-congealing, 160s., f.o.b.; *Finnmarken oil*, non-congealing, 155s., f.o.b. The exports from Bergen up to date were 3,354 barrels, against 3,710 barrels last year."

OIL (SANDAL-WOOD).—The quantity of sandal-wood of all classes sold in the Mysore Province during 1895 was 20,721 tons, and the amount realised therefrom 7,97,089rs., against 2,105 tons, realising 8,27,330rs., in the previous year. The decrease was attributed to the dulness of the market. The Assistant-Conservator on special duty in connection with sandal-wood reported that the fall in the price was also partly due to the importation from Germany of sandal-wood oil extracted from a cheaper description of sandal-wood procured from other countries. As this article (we quote from the official report) has not found favour with the merchants of Bombay, it is hoped by the Mysore Government that the trade in oil manufactured from Mysore sandal-wood will revive at no distant date. The Conservator has tentatively restricted the quantity to be annually collected to 1,850 tons, which, with the quantity remaining unsold, will give about 2,150 tons to be disposed of next official year.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Otto of rose*: The price of the leading brand has not yet been fixed, but it is reported to-day that Shipkoff's new otto is offering in Paris at 1,050f. per kilo., or about 29s. per oz. *Lemongrass oil* fairly steady, at 2¼d. per oz. on the spot. In *Citronella* a considerable business is reported, at 10½d. per lb., c.i.f. terms, October-November shipment, with further buyers at that figure at the close of the day. This shows a better market. On the spot business is slack, 1s. 3d. per lb. is the nominal price. *American Oil of peppermint* is again easier, HGH offers freely, at 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. *Essence of lemon* offers at 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb., f.o.b., for fair to good quality of the last crop. A considerable business has been done this week in *Star-anise oil* at rising prices, 8s. to 8s. 3d. per lb. having been paid on the spot. Sales were recently made at 7s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., for July-August shipment, but 7s. 6d. is now required. For September-October shipment 7s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., has also been paid, and for October-December shipment 6s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. *Cassia oil* is also dearer, 75 to 80 per cent. oil appears to be unobtainable on the spot. Some 82 per cent. oil offers at 7s. 9d. per lb.

OPIUM.—The London market has been quiet during the week, and next to no business has taken place in Turkish kinds. Good to fine *soft shipping* runs from 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; fine druggists, from 9s. 6d. to 10s.; seconds, from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. *Persian* continues to sell in a small way, at recent quotations—viz, 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. for medium grades. Fine qualities are held for 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. per lb.

PILOCARPINE much lower. It is said that a new manufacturer has entered the market, and that a war of prices is likely to result. German makers offer the *hydrochlorate* and *nitrate salts* at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per gramme.

QUILLAIA tending higher. From 13l. 15s. to 14l. 15s. per ton, c.i.f., is now asked, according to quantity.

QUININE.—The market has gained firmness this week. Several thousand ounces of second-hand German bulk have been sold at from 10½d. to 10¾d. per oz. To-day it is very doubtful whether there would be sellers at the last-named figure; 11d. per oz. is generally asked. The second-hand quotation is now approaching the makers' price very closely, and anticipations are expressed in several quarters that

another drop in the manufacturers' quotations is impending. The *O., P., and D. Reporter* ascribes the "backwash" in quinine solely to the general distrust of the market. It also says that it is "more than suspected that some of the members of the quinine-makers' combination have yielded to temptation, and made sales below the established quotation, and otherwise violated the understanding which was established about two years ago. Quinine is said to have been imported from London into New York within the past six months, and purchased in New York within a shorter period from at least one of the manufacturers' agents for speculative account, a portion of it being afterwards shipped to London. Furthermore, it is known beyond question that some of the members of the combination have been demanding as their allotment of sales a greater proportion of the whole than their generally understood relation to the consuming-trade entitled them to—at least, in the opinions of their competitors."

RESORCIN has been advanced in price 9d. per lb., the current quotations being 6s. per lb. for 1 cwt. lots, 6s. 3d. per lb. for ½-cwt. lots, and 6s. 6d. per lb. for smaller wholesale quantities.

SANTONIN.—Lower. The quotation runs from 5s. 7d. per lb., for small wholesale lots, to 5s. 5d. per lb. for 1-cwt. parcels.

SARSAPARILLA.—*Mexican* offers on the spot at the low price of 2½d. per lb.

SCAMMONY.—*Virgin Turkish resin* (firsts) sells steadily at 30s. per lb. Ordinary kinds are difficult to sell.

SENNA.—*Alexandrian leaves* steady and firm; for fine quality picked 1s. per lb. has been paid. Sorts may be had at 4d. to 4½d. per lb. *Pods* quiet, at 4½d. to 7d. per lb.

SHELLAC has had a considerable drop this week. At Tuesday's auctions the price of second orange declined fully 4s. per cwt., 155 selling at from 73s. per cwt. for common blocky unworked, to 76s. per cwt. for medium free second orange. For arrival a considerable trade has been done at lower rates. The market closes flat and weaker, with sellers of TN at 74s., c.i.f., October-December shipment.

SULPHUR.—Again firmer. For foreign *Roll and Flower sulphur* on the spot 6l. per ton is asked.

TRAGACANTH.—Steady, with a fair inquiry, especially for ordinary sorts and "hog" grades. First white Persian gum is quoted at 14l. to 14l. 15s., seconds (in which there have been fair sales) at 12l. 10s. to 13l. 10s. per cwt. Persian *Hog* gum has been sold at from 25s. to 75s. per cwt., according to quality.

WAX (JAPAN).—Somewhat easier. On the spot 40s. per cwt. would be taken for fair pale squares, while the nearest arrival-quotations are 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

The Hamburg Drug-market.

Our Hamburg correspondent wires on Thursday afternoon:—"Business is extremely quiet, but *Camphor* is decidedly firmer, 3,20m. per kilo. being to-day's quotation for refined in bells.

The Smyrna Opium-market.

Our Smyrna correspondent, telegraphing on September 10, reports an advancing opium-market. Consumers, he states, are now buying at prices ranging from 9s. 1d. to 9s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b., according to quality. The market is hardening, and there are very few sellers indeed.

The New York Drug-market.

Our New York correspondent cables on Thursday afternoon:—"All varieties of *Copaiba balsam* are very firm; good *Pará* is quoted at 42c. per lb. *Cascara sagrada* much more active, at 3c. per lb. for fair quality. *Chicle gum* weak and tending lower. *Star anise oil* scarce and dearer; \$2 10c. per lb. is required. *Peppermint oil* meets with somewhat more interest, but prices remain low for all kinds. *Jalap* firm, at 9c. per lb. for good *Vera Cruz*. *Mexican Sarsaparilla* offers abundantly; 5½c. per lb. would now be

accepted. The Honduras variety, however, is scarce and advancing. There have been no arrivals whatever lately. *Senega* root shows a strong and advancing market."

The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on September 9, says that *Gum Acacia* sorts are in slow request and the business passing is somewhat insignificant, but there is a buying tendency at a comparatively low price on speculative account; importers, however, do not offer much encouragement, although they would accept a reasonable concession from late rates. Medium qualities are idle owing to the small selection offering. More business has been passing in *Tragacanth*s of the hog description, but the prices were not allowed to transpire. There has been more movement in *Beeswax*: sales of Chilian have been made at 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*, as in quality, being a decline of about 5*s.* for the week. Thirty ballots of Gambia wax, W.C.A., sold at 6*l.* 10*s.*, and a small lot of Sierra Leone at 6*l.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* Black Tenerife *Cochineal* is held firmly for 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Of *Kola-nuts*, 70 bags of good dry sold at about 3*d.* per lb., but the exact figure was not allowed to leak out. *Carnauba wax* is exhibiting a weakening tendency, and values now range from 85*s.* to 100*s.* per cwt. *Chillies* are steady, with scanty stocks; fair sold at 32*s.* 6*d.* and good bright are held for 40*s.* per cwt. *Honeys* are in better demand, some business having passed in Peruvian and Chilian of low grades at prices varying from 17*s.* to 20*s.* per cwt., while fine liquid Californian is now held for 40*s.* per cwt., the few holders being very firm thereat. *Castor-oil* is steady at 3*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb. for good seconds *Calcutta*, 2½*d.* for Madras, 2½*d.* for first pressure French, 2½*d.* for second pressure French, and 2½*d.* for first pressure Belgian. *Cream of tartar* firm at 92*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per cwt. for first white.

Heavy Chemicals.

The rather better tone reported in our last issue still pervades the heavy chemical market, and there is a fair amount of business being done. Inquiries for contracts over next year continue to come in, but buyers, feeling that by waiting a little they may secure the advantage of still lower prices, are not covering their requirements so quickly as usual. *Recovered sulphur* remains very firm, and fair business is passing, at the advanced price of 4*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* *Benzols* very firm, and again higher: 90 per cent. prompt, 4*s.* 6*d.*; October-December delivery, 4*s.* 4½*d.*; January-June, 3*s.* 10½*d.* to 4*s.*; 50 per cent. prompt, 3*s.* 1½*d.*; October-December delivery, 3*s.*; January-June, 2*s.* 10½*d.* to 3*s.* *Sulphate of ammonia* dull; Beckton terms, 1*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; Hull, 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Leith, 7*l.* 10*s.* From Leith last week 732 tons were exported. *Bleaching powder* dull. *Caustic soda*, especially of highest strengths, is in better demand. *Sulphate of copper* lower; Anchor, 16*l.* 15*s.*; Liverpool, 16*l.* to 16*l.* 3*s.* *Aniline oil and salts* have advanced, the former to 10½*d.* and the latter to 9½*d.* *Green copperas*, both best Lancashire and Welsh, very firm and in short supply for prompt delivery. *Chlorate of potash* dull. *Yellow Prussiate of potash* a trifle easier. *Alum and Sulphate of alumina* continue fairly firm. *Saltcake* in poor demand and slow of sale. *South Durham Salt* in strong request, and heavy shipments are being made. *Sal ammoniac*, first and seconds, in fair request. *Arsenic* unchanged. *Lime salts* have acquired a slightly firmer tone.

The American Drug-market.

Our New York correspondent writes on August 29:—Business is unusually quiet. The stock of *Annatto-seeds* is reduced to a very low ebb, and 8*s.* is quoted by holders. *Balsams* of all descriptions are moving slowly. *Copaiba* is firm, at 33*c.* for Carthage, and 40*c.* for Angostura. *Tolu* is very scarce, at 55*c.* *Gum chicle* is lower, at 30*c.* under pressure to sell. *Californian honey*: It is now reported that the total crop this year will not exceed 2,000 cases. "White" is in very small supply at 7*c.*, and "Amber" brings 6½*c.* for round lots. *Acetanilid*: The market has advanced 2*s.* more. *Quinine*: A further reduction of 3*c.* per oz. was made by the manufacturers. *Opium*: Several small transactions are reported, at \$2.27½ and \$2.30; 5*c.* less will be taken for round lots. *Oil of peppermint*: The market rules quiet. Very little trading is reported in the primary markets. New York dealers ask \$1.85 for H&H oil, but this might be shaded 5*c.* on a firm bid. Prime bulk

brings \$1.30. *Oil of anise* (China) advanced to \$2. *Jalap-root* sells in a limited way only. Stocks in New York are large, and a further decline in the market is not unlikely. The jobbing figure is 9½*c.* now, but importers will take ½*c.* less per lb. *Mandrake-root* is scarce, at 4*c.*, and is wanted badly by manufacturers. Mexican *Sarsaparilla* jobs at 5½*c.* *Honduras Sarsaparilla*: The cheaper grades are scarce, but in good demand. The market advanced 1*c.* per lb., 35*c.* being now lowest. *Senega-root*: A letter received from the producing-district in the West reads as follows:—"From the appearance of things there does not appear to be much to buy here this year, as it is all cleared up in town, and reports from the country say none at all is being dug. In view of these circumstances the market ought to assume a more healthy condition when the facts become generally known. So far, the production has been even less than anticipated." The market for prime Minnesota is 22*c.* now, and for Manitoba 20*c.* *Beeswax* (pure) is held at 23*c.* to 24*c.* per lb.; moderate demand.

The Amsterdam Market.

Our Amsterdam correspondent writes, on September 9:—"Our *Cinchona* sale on October 1 will consist of 237 cases and 5,128 bales Java bark. The stock here in first hands now stands as follows: Netherlands Trading Company, 1,932 packages; other owners, 10,650 packages, including the above-mentioned 5,365 packages."

The Constantinople Opium Market.

Our Constantinople correspondent writes, on September 3:—"The market is stagnant. Since the middle of last month only 20 cases have changed hands—viz., 9 cases *Balukessar*, at 9*s.* 2*d.* f.o.b.; 6 cases *Druggists'*, at 9*s.* 1*d.* f.o.b.; 5 cases *Zilles Tokats*, at 9*s.* 11*d.* The value to day is nominally 9*s.* 1*d.* for *Druggists'*, 9*s.* 11*d.* for *Tokats*, but there are no buyers. The almost complete absence of demand, coupled with the late disturbances, may have a weakening effect on prices. No doubt remains that the quality of this season's Zille-Tokats grades is much inferior to that of 1895 as regards colour of paste, which is much darker. The total crop of Turkey has yielded about 3,500 cases."

The Hamburg Drug-market.

Our Hamburg correspondent writes on September 8:—"Our drug-market is quiet this week, and the prices of several articles have given way. *Antimony* is little changed at 36½*m.* to 37½*m.* per 100 kilos. *Aloes (Cape)* is cheaper, and offering from 48*m.* to 50*m.* per 100 kilos. *Acid citric (best English)* is quoted 257*m.* to 260*m.* per 100 kilos. *Acid tartaric* easier at 252*m.* per 100 kilos. *Borax* quiet, and freely offering at 36*m.* per 100 kilos. *Balsam copaiba* unchanged, at 3.25*m.* to 3.65*m.* per kilo. *Balsam (Peru)* easier, and can be bought at 14½*m.* to 15*m.* per kilo. *Chlorate of potash* is quiet, at 78*m.* to 82*m.* per 100 kilos. *Camphor (refined)* is a shade firmer, but shows very little business; the nominal price to-day is 305*m.* per 100 kilos. *Cassia lignea* is firm at 66*m.* to 67*m.* per 100 kilos. *Cantharides* quiet and cheaper at 375*m.* to 400*m.* per 100 kilos. *Coca-leaves* dull; large supplies have depressed the market, best Bolivian leaves can be bought from 1.50*m.* to 2*m.* per kilo. *Ergot of rye* is dull, at 82½*m.* to 85*m.* per 100 kilos. *Glycerine* is very firm, and tending upwards. *Gum acacia* shows very little business at almost unchanged prices. *Menthol* is quiet, at 18*m.* to 19*m.* per kilo. *Honey* is still quiet, with very few buyers at present. *Kola-nuts* are quoted to-day from 60*m.* to 70*m.* per 100 kilos. *Nux vomica* quiet, Bombay 11*m.* to 11.50*m.* per 100 kilos. *Cod-liver oil* is steady, non-congealing oil is quoted 165*m.* to 175*m.* per barrel. *Linseed oil* is quiet, pale German linseed oil in barrels per January-December 1897 is offering at 39½*m.* per 100 kilos, duty free. Refined *Cotton-seed oil* is quiet, at 31*m.* per 100 kilos, in barrels, excluding duty. *Rope oil* very firm, at 51*m.* per 100 kilos, in barrels. *Castor oil* scarce and firm, first-pressing is offering at 45*m.* per 100 kilos, in barrels. *Oils (essential)*: *Peppermint oil*, H&H is quoted 7¼*m.*, To3d 8*m.* per lb, Japan oil 8¼*m.* per kilo.; *Cassia oil* is firmer, 50-per-cent. is quoted 11*m.*, 60-per-cent. 13*m.*, 69-per-cent. 14.75*m.* per kilo.; *Citronella oil* quiet, at 2.70*m.* per kilo.; *Star anise oil* 18½*m.* to 19*m.* *Quinine* continues quiet. *Saffron* is firmer at 57½*m.* to 59*m.* per kilo. *Sugar of milk*, best white powder is quoted 125*m.* per 100 kilos.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Can we Fight the Dentists?

Since our last announcement we have received nearly twenty more offers of assistance in the event of our organising a contest in the High Court against what is considered the unfair interpretation of the Dentists Act. These include one promise of 5s., one of 10s., and one of 10s. 6d.; five of a guinea, two of 2l., and five of two guineas; one or two more promise to subscribe without definitely naming an amount (which is a rather unsatisfactory way of assisting, as such promises may be good for 5s. or for 5l. 5s.). One gentleman, who had already offered 2l. 2s., now undertakes to be responsible for three times that amount if necessary; and Mr. Butterfield, of Oldham, the Secretary of the Unregistered Dental Practitioners' Association, reports that his members are willing to contribute a total of 54l. 15s. 6d. (in addition to his own 5l.) "towards Bamber's appeal." This, of course, is out of the question, as notice of an appeal must be given within seven days of the Magistrate's decision. We may suppose, however, that most, if not all, of this amount would be available in the event of an equally good case being contested. Including this sum we have now a total of 145l. at our command. We are quite disposed to go ahead with this amount, but we still urge all interested to combine with us. The more who join the less there will be for each to pay, and we may say that we shall be very shy about taking up the defence of anyone who has not seen fit to help. There are about fifty of us in it now, and there are at least 500 in the drug-trade whose interests are threatened.

"I shall be glad to add my 21s. to sustain your praiseworthy efforts on behalf of the humble tooth-extractor" (164/18).

"During the last twelve years I have extracted from 10,000 to 20,000 teeth, and do not feel inclined to forego this little extra" (164/19).

164/17 supports the suggestion of "Another Mechanic" that the editorial in our issue of August 22 should be reprinted and supplied to subscribers to distribute to persons interested other than chemists. This must be left to the committee, if one is formed.

Among correspondence on this subject, we have a letter from *Alexine* (164/25), who writes contemptuously on "dental practising by chemists, grocers, hairdressers, &c." "*Alexine*" is a chemist with a family interest in dentistry. We extract the following from his letter:—

"One of your correspondents considers the only qualification necessary for a dental practitioner is that of extracting 10,000 teeth; since that is his opinion, the sooner he is checked from such a career of ignorance the better for the public at large. Another mentions 'dentists' unjust claims.' We chemists generally regard the inroads made by grocers and other unqualified dealers in drugs in no very favourable light; and it is only reasonable to expect the dentist to do the same with regard to his own profession, the qualification for which costs considerably more in expenditure of time and money. Rather should we institute more

rigorous proceedings against those unqualified drug-dealers than attempt to interfere with a business whose members certainly cannot be accused of making any encroachments upon our privileges."

"*Alexine*" does not seem to perceive that the question now under discussion is not whether dentists may reasonably claim a monopoly (for which they would require a new Act), but whether magistrates are not misconstruing the present Act.

164/26, who had previously guaranteed 2l. 2s., now asks us to treble his guarantee. He has been extracting, stopping, and making artificial teeth for seventeen years, and the dental part of his business nearly equals the ordinary retail.

SIR,—I should like to point out that the principal offenders against the Dentists Act are not those connected with pharmacy, and whilst it may be desirable to protect the interests of chemists, some caution will be necessary to prevent such fighting as may take place, being rather in the direction of benefiting the innumerable American Tooth Depôts, Artificial Tooth Depôts, &c., run by a class of men who stand much in the same position with regard to dentists as stores owned by a company of unregistered persons do to chemists. The number of chemists practising dentistry is steadily declining, since if their sons are brought up to the dental profession they are qualified, whilst the number of so-called Artificial Tooth Depôts is increasing very rapidly and they are frequently run by youths who have had a year or two with a dentist in his workroom, and who never had any idea of qualifying as dentists.

Whilst it is not probable that your purpose is to defend other than chemists, the question may arise if you are prepared to defend a chemist who has entered into an arrangement with persons with some knowledge of mechanical work to work one of these "Dental Institutes."

In conclusion, I note that one, at least, of your correspondents, "*Mechanic*," proposes for you to receive subscriptions from those unconnected with pharmacy. Do you accept?

Plymouth, September 8.

R. F. ROPER.

SIR,—For my part I consider those chemists who have not responded to your appeal for subscriptions to fight the dentists are to be congratulated on their sound judgment. I must say that I am surprised that you, sir, should go so far as to encourage retail chemists to embark in businesses they have no knowledge of; these are what you call profitable extras. No wonder so many tradesmen (not chemists) sell drugs and patent medicines when such a number of chemists try to take their legitimate business from them. For the last twenty-five years, or perhaps longer, there has been no end of grumbling by chemists that grocers and others are taking their trade from them; and no wonder—it is simply retaliation. Who were the first transgressors? Why, chemists; they sold tea years and years before grocers sold patents.

If you get sufficient funds to fight the dentists—which I do not believe you will—I think you will get bested. I cannot see how you can compare this case to the veterinary chemist case. In the former case the chemist undertakes professional operations; in the latter case operations are not performed, it is a case of counter-prescribing for animals, or dispensing recipes for giving to animals. I still remain

CURIOUS. (165/41.)

Zahn Macher (165/49) "could point out dozens of unregistered men who for 3l. 3s. will give a patient a case of teeth better than many L.D.S. will make for 10l. 10s."

SIR,—When you decide to fight the dentists I will have very great pleasure in asking the British Dental Association's acceptance of 5 guineas to help make the tune a merry one; and I do not think I shall be the only one who does so. I have a distaste for quacks, tricksters, sharks, humbugs, and (as the Stipendiary says) knaves—they alone being the object of the B.D.A.'s attack, your opinion notwithstanding.

I was one of the very few subscribers to your "Veterinary Chemist Fund," and, had the B.D.A. obtained a conviction against a qualified chemist for his simply calling the attention of the public to the fact "he extracted teeth," I would have been with you again; but not this time. No, not even for the dear old editor's sake; he is wrong this time, boys.

21 Cheapside, Barnsley,
September 9.

ARTHUR OGLESBY.

[We have not the smallest objection to Mr. Oglesby assisting the B.D.A.; indeed, we are willing to contribute ourselves to their side of the fight if they will help us to get a suitable case into the High Court. All we want, and we suppose all that Mr. Oglesby wants, is a clear understanding of what the law really means.—ED. C. & D.]

Assistants in India.

SIR,—The question as to whether chemists' assistants are or not well paid in India is very soon answered by many, if not all, who come out here as assistants. They are not in India long before finding out that the remuneration is not so glaring as it looks at home. I would caution all to beware of agents who give a charming description of the bright side, but who carefully keep anything to themselves which would tend to make one think twice before putting pen to paper. Inducements will be offered in the way of shorter hours, more money, and, perhaps, less work; but you will find that you have far more work to do here than you have at home. Not that that is any drawback, for most of us like plenty to do. The dispensing is done here chiefly by what they call native compounders, most of whom are unreliable and give an endless amount of trouble and anxiety. These are the men you will have to be responsible for, and, if anything goes wrong, of course you are to blame.

Shorter hours you get, no doubt, the day here being practically finished at 7 P.M., at which time you feel more like going to bed than anything else. My own experience and that of many more is that ten hours' work a day in India takes about of a man far more than fourteen hours a day in the old country.

In the matter of remuneration, you will be offered a free passage—both ways, of course—and perhaps what may seem to you a good thing in the way of salary; but do not forget you will have to pay an income-tax of 3 per cent. to start with, and you will find in addition that your general expenses here are far more than they are at home.

If you are willing to come out to India to gain experience, do so by all means, for you will get many facilities which you cannot get at home. If, on the other hand, your aim is to save money, my advice is stay where you are. If a man is any good he will find ample scope at home, and if he is no good there he is certainly no good here. Should you have the curiosity to see India (which, by the way, you will see very little of), you must be prepared to act as general assistant; for it is quite a common thing to see a man partially, and sometimes wholly, taken from his profession and put behind the provision-counter to do the best he can. As to salary, you would certainly not be doing justice to yourself or to those who may come after you by accepting less than £200r. per month, with a rise each year of at least 30r. per month, and furnished apartments—taking care to ascertain what is meant by furnished apartments. The rupee is of no fixed value, and you will find very few who will undertake to guarantee any value for it. At present it is worth about 2½d., or a little less, if anything.

ONE OF THE DISAPPOINTED ONES. (149/39)

Trade Troubles.

SIR,—May I beg a short space to review the situation of the chemist at the present day; what he may and what he may not do. He may not draw teeth or perform any dental operations without the fear of prosecution by the Dental Association; he may not put up proprietary mixtures, pills, &c., and use what knowledge he possesses in recommending them without being branded as a substituter; he must not recommend simple remedies for toothache, earache, and other little ailments without bringing down the wrath of the doctors upon him, though they themselves break the law every day by allowing unqualified dispensers to distribute poison wholesale.

Dispensing, our legal business which our training specially qualifies us for, is taken from us largely by the doctors themselves (who, as I said before, do it mostly in an illegal manner) and the stores, who by a flaw in the Act are permitted to do as companies what as individuals they could never do. If it is for the purpose of dispensing that we are examined and qualified (a qualification, moreover, which becomes more difficult to obtain every day, the percentage of failures gradually rising), surely we ought to have some protection similar to that in France, Germany, &c. If not, what is our qualification for? It is well that all young men entering the trade should know they can save their money, time, and trouble, and by the formation of companies do all that we are privileged to do now, which consists greatly in selling proprietary articles at such profits as any other trade would turn its nose up at. This brings me to the point that we as a body have sat still long enough, and it is now high time to make ourselves heard; we are necessary to the public and have a right to earn a living wage, not the miserable pittance many of us get at present. The Proprietary Articles Trade Association bids fair to help us as traders to assert our rights and get a decent pay for our trouble. Let us all join and make this a strong trade union, and it is possible that when this patent medicine question is put on a better basis, this association may be the nucleus for setting forth other just demands. It is useless to wait and see what it will do; this hesitation is the brake that hinders progress. Every member of the craft must put his shoulder to the wheel, and then, strong in union, we may succeed in helping ourselves out of the mire.

143 Highgate Road, N.W.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JAMES HESSELL.

SIR,—With respect to the article on "Chemists and Counter Prescribing," by the Secretary of the Medical Defence Union, in your issue of August 29, what a glorious prospect is presented to us and to all advertisers, great and small, of patent medicines. We shall be unable to put up a liver-pill, a blood-mixture, a tonic, or anything else appertaining to the cure or relief of simple complaints. We must stand behind the counter and simply sell what is asked for, without comment. Undoubtedly we have too many privileges; we are allowed to place "chemist and druggist" or "pharmaceutical chemist" above the door, and to sell poisons, of which the majority have to be entered and signed for before we can draw the magnificent sum of 2d., and, if a death occurs, attend an inquest and get sat on by a presumptuous coroner for selling the same, because the person was too young or not in his right mind. And if we cannot afford to employ a registered man in the shop, the assistant is fined for selling some scheduled poison. These things are small matters, but of every-day occurrence, and yet, in order to compensate a little for these losses, we may not sell a bottle of diarrhoea mixture, because we are not competent to judge of such cases, according to the Secretary of the Medical Defence Union, who asks, or rather commands, us to desist on pain of a penalty. He says "some thing must be done, and it only remains to be decided whether our remedy shall be moral or legal."

What is done, let it be legal by all means, for morality does not suit all people, and legality seems to be the order of the day.

Yours, &c.,

September 1.

EQUITY. (160/31)

Savaresse's Capsules.

SIR,—In your issue of August 29 you are good enough to correct the blunder made by Mr. Algers in his paper on the capsule industry, read before the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association of Montreal. The *American Druggist*, of New York, of August 25, published the following correction made at the time by Mr. A. H. Mason, which so correctly states the facts concerning Savaresse's capsules that we should be glad if you could find room to insert it for the information of your readers. Medical men find that the membranous envelope of these capsules prevents all stomach-disturbances, which is no doubt the reason why they always prescribe them for their patients.

"Alfred H. Mason, of New York, directed attention to an error in the paper in which it was stated that Evans & Lescher were French chemists, and that they had invented

a certain kind of membranous capsule which was no longer in use. Mr. Mason stated that Messrs. Evans & Lescher were Englishmen, and that the capsule referred to, so far from having passed out of use, was a very popular one, particularly in England and Canada. The gentlemen named were not the inventors, as it was invented by Dr. Savarèse, of France, and Messrs. Evans & Lescher were the proprietors of the patents covering the process."

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB.

The Chemists' Club.

A *Yorkshireman* (158/49) writing from the West-end, and claiming to voice the opinion of a number of chemists and assistants who are fortunate (or in this case unfortunate) enough to live in the West-end, asks if it would not be practicable to open a West-end branch, say, in a side street, such as Winsley Street (of Sanger fame), or South Molton or Argyll Street? He thinks that such a branch would be assured of the cordial support of most of the chemists in the West, North-West, and South-West districts.

Income-tax Overcharges.

SIR,—As your readers are now receiving their notices of charge for the year 1895-97, will you permit us to remind them that if the amount at which they are assessed is greater than the average of their profits for the three years ending April 5, 1896, or at such prior date as they usually make up their accounts, they should at once give notice of appeal in accordance with the instructions on the notice of charge? Moreover, if they find that the profits of the three years named show an average profit less than the amount upon which they paid tax for 1895-96, they should give notice of appeal in respect of that year also, and claim repayment of the amount overpaid. There is no time to lose in business-appeals, as claims for repayment should have been made before this.

With few exceptions, all persons whose incomes for the year ending April 5, 1894, were under 150%, and those whose incomes did not exceed 160% for the two years ending April 5, 1896, can still claim repayment of tax deducted from dividends, rent, or interest in respect of such years, even when the dividend is said to be "free of income-tax," while those whose incomes do not exceed 500% are entitled to abatements, which are well worth claiming, to say nothing of tax allowed in respect of life-insurance premiums, even when the income exceeds 500%. The sum repayable might amount to upwards of 20% for the three years.

We are at all times happy to advise your readers whether they can make a claim on their sending us full particulars of their income, and a stamped envelope for reply.

Yours faithfully,

THE INCOME-TAX ADJUSTMENT AGENCY.
12 and 13 Poultry, London, E.C.,
September 9.

Carter's Pills and Substitution.

A chemist in the West Midland district (163/51) sends us a note received by him from a lady customer, as follows:—

DEAR MR. P.—Please send me by bearer two or three bottles of Carter's liver-pills. I am unable to obtain them in this part now, as the chemists and grocers have for some reason or other given up selling them.

Yours truly,

August 24.

Our correspondent states that, as he, too, had ceased to stock the pills, he recommended his own, which have given satisfaction.

Flavouring-essences.

SIR,—I observe in the *C. & D.* last to hand—that of June 13—an answer respecting the use of glycerine in making flavouring-essences (presumably from oil). I may be permitted to say that I have found essences in which about 10 per cent. of glycerine had been added to the menstruum preferred to those made with proof spirit alone

—not so much, I imagine, that the glycerine menstruum had dissolved any more oil, but that the sweetness and body given by the glycerine made the essence appear to possess greater strength.

Yours faithfully,

Melbourne, July 20.

EDW. D. MELDRUM.

Not Official.

"I built a bridge of fancies"—of the "asinorum" class—And watch'd the long procession along my structure pass; I noted the dyspeptic, the suffering, and the hale, The nervous hypochondriac, the rosy and the pale; And I thought, What is the secret that has the most avail, The most important factor that shall scarcely ever fail To help the anxious pharmacist along his devious way To keep the B.P. strengths all right, his honest doubts allay, Enrich the pale infusion, and the tincture that looks thin, To fortify the essence that has no kola in, Enhance the rare elixir, and give the liquor strength? I dwelt on all these mysteries, and thought, until at length I went across that bridge myself, in quest of one I knew, A man of great experience, and years not a few, An expert in the mystic arts of mortar, retort, still, Alembic, blowpipe, crucible—(his Christian name was Bill)—To put the burning questions to this ancient man of skill. And when at length I found him, by a large steam-jacket pan—

Like some old Rosicrucian looked this venerable man— I poured out all my queries on his poor devoted head. His eye began to twinkle, but never word he said, Till as I grew more eloquent, and begged him, for the sake Of "auld lang syne" and all the rest, he would the trouble take From the storehouse of his knowledge such secrets to entrust, He wink'd the other eye and said, "My friend, try sacchar. ust."

J. M. H. SALOP. (164/63.)

Glasgow, September 5.

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

Essential Oil in Pills.

149/60. T. S. S. (Hulme) dispensed the following prescription, but, as the resulting pills weighed just over 5 gr. each, he would like to know how to make them smaller without affecting their solubility:—

Quin. sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. j.
Zinci sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. j.
Ext. bellad.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. ½
Ol. copaib. ess.	..	..	..	..	..	℥ij.

Ft. pil. Mitte 24.

[We do not think he can get these pills any smaller; and he did very well to get them about the 5 gr.]

Iodide-of-iron Pills.

154/11. *Chemicus* submits the following prescription. Before he had sent the pills out they had degenerated into a pulpy mass:—

Ferri iodidi	..	..	..	..	..	gr. ij.
Ferri arseniat.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. ½.

Ft. pil. j. Mitte xxxvj.

One pill three times a day after food.

[The iodide of iron must be freshly prepared. There should not be more than a trace of free iodine present. Proceed as in making pil. ferri iodid., and varnish with tolu in ether.]

149/26. *Sedox* asks, What should be dispensed when "ung. plumbi" is ordered in a prescription?—[We should say ung. plumbi acet.; but according to the Swiss and Russian Pharmacopœias "ung. plumbi" is the subacetate ointment.]

Lanoline Emulsion.

152/9. *Burton* sends a prescription for hair-wash culled from a "popular journal," and wants to know how to make a presentable emulsion of it. The prescription is—

Tincture of cantharides	..	..	..	2½ dr.
Lanoline	..	..	..	2½ dr.
Acetic acid	..	..	..	½ oz.
Tincture of nux vomica	..	..	..	½ oz.
Rose water to	..	..	..	6 oz.

Mix.

The lotion to be applied to the scalp with a small brush.

[Rub the lanoline with the yolk of an egg, add the water gradually, then the rest of the ingredients. This gives a nice preparation.]

153/34. *Valerian*.—You will find your query answered in the Winter Number, page 173, where an almost identical question was asked.

Soap as Ointment-basis.

153/30. *E. S. W.* asks if he would be justified in adding some water to the snbjointed, so as to turn it out in as presentable an ointment :—

Potassii iodid.	..	..	..	5ij.
Saponis	..	..	..	3ij.

M. Ft. ungt.

[He would certainly be justified in adding water, as an ointment cannot be made without some addition. "E. S. W." states that a preparation like lin. potass. iod. c. saponis was supplied by a previous dispenser; and, as a matter of fact, we showed about seven years ago that the prescription is a Buxton one, and the liniment is intended.]

A Perplexing Mixture.

SIR,—The following mixture we find at times separates at others mixes well, under what seem the same conditions. Could you account for this charge?

Liq. plumbi diacet.	..	..	..	3j.
Tr. benz. co.	..	..	..	3j.
Ol. terebinth.	..	..	..	3j.

M.

Yours faithfully,

PERPLEXED. (152/53.)

[We have mixed it in a mortar in several different ways but always with good results.]

Modern Prescribing.

A *Bristol Chemist* (157/30) sends us an "exact copy" of a prescription dispensed by him. It is dated August 22, 1896, and is signed "C.D." The first part of it is as follows:—"R. Carter's Little Liver Pills—or Evans Lecher and Webb's—or Wyley's—or Richardson's of Leicester—or Warner's—Sugar coated, containing aloin, podophyllin, jalapin, ext. n. vom. ext. hyoscy., gingerine—lj omni nocte, p.s.s."

Percentage Solutions.

SIR,—You will greatly oblige by stating in your Dispensing Notes what should be dispensed for

Lot. hydrarg. bichlor.	(1-1/100)	..	..	3xij.
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FLYTRAP. (108/96)

[When percentage solutions are not to be apportioned in minim doses (like hypodermic injections) they are compounded on the fluid grain basis. Lotions come within this rule. For the 12 cz. of one per mille lotion 5½ gr. of mercuric chloride are required, or 36 gr. in 84 cz.]

Liq. Bismuthi and Sodæ Bicarb.

SIR,—Can you tell me why I get from the following recipe a mixture which in two days becomes cloudy, whereas a Torquay chemist gets a perfectly clear mixture even after

standing ten days? I use Schacht's liq. bismuth. and aq. dest. in the aq. chlorof., and also to fill up bottle, and even then my customer says the mixture goes cloudy after two days. She has brought me to-day the mixture dispensed over a week ago by the Torquay man and it is quite clear.

Yours,

COOK.

Liq. bismuth.	..	..	..	..	3j.
Sod. bicarb.	..	..	..	..	3iss.
Ac. hydrocy. dil.	..	..	..	..	1℥xii.
Ag. chlorof...	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Aquæ a1	..	..	..	..	3vi.

M.

½ t.d.

[Liq. bismuthi does not precipitate with bicarbonates, but immediately with carbonates. In presence of a large excess of ammonium citrate (as in the case of liq. bismuthi, B.P., 1868) no precipitate is given. Schacht's liquor does not contain such a large excess of ammonium-citrate as the 1868 liquor, and the 1885 liquor has no excess; but it appears that some is found on the market which does contain an excess, and this may account for the Torquay mixture being clear. Solutions of bicarbonates gradually change into carbonates, and it is this change which brings about precipitation. The addition of two drachms of liq. ammon. cit. to the mixture will keep it clear.]

An Iron Mixture.

SIR—We have recently had the following prescription to dispense :—

Tr. ferri acet.	..	..	..	..	1℥x.
Liq. ammon. acet.	..	..	..	..	3ss.

Mitte 3viii.

The first bottle we made was returned by our customer as being unlike what she had had dispensed in London, which, she said, was of a clear port wine colour. Our bottle returned was brick red, very light, and somewhat flocculent precipitate, occupying one-fourth of the bottle, the rest of the bottle being nearly devoid of colour. The precipitate disappears on shaking, rendering the mixture but slightly opaque. We made a fresh bottle, using fresh tinct. ferri acet., and taking care that the liq. ammon. acet. used was perfectly neutral, and again it has been returned in the same condition. Is it possible tr. fer. perchlor. has been used?

September 5.

YORKS. (164/33)

[We cannot get this mixture a port wine colour: it is a pale red. How did the London chemist dispense it?]

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

153/53. *Sydney*.—A member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales is not entitled by reason of his certificate from that Society to trade as a chemist and druggist in England.

159/29. *Delta*.—You cannot get the case transferred to another County Court if it is properly entered. If you are sure of your case you can come to London, and if you succeed you will get your expenses allowed.

158/74. *J. E. C.*—You require a plate-dealer's licence if you sell a smelling-bottle containing 5 dwts. of silver. See CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST'S DIARY, page 216.

165/47. *Pharmacist*.—The law does not authorise widows of registered chemists, as such, to carry on the businesses of their deceased husbands. The concession is only made to executors, administrators, or trustees. Nor would the widow (not being an executrix, &c.) be legally entitled to carry on the business in partnership with a qualified chemist.

154/57. *Adams*.—Sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc are not scheduled poisons.

161/8. *Birmingham*.—Your grocer customer is not entitled to sell pills containing extract of *nux vomica*. If the articles are liable to medicine-stamp duty, every vendor, wholesale or retail, must have a licence.

158/17. *W. A.*—You could register your device as a trade-mark, but you would certainly be required to disclaim any such word as "unbeaten," "invincible," "Al," &c. If your essences, &c., are alcoholic, they should be registered, we think, in class 43; if not, in class 42 as foods; if finished aerated beverages, in class 44. The word "registered" should not appear on the mark which you submit for registration.

160/41. *Senax*.—The authorised court-fees on grant of a wine-licence amount to 8s. 6d.—viz., constable 1s., justices' clerk 5s., ditto for preparing precepts 1s. 6d., ditto for registering certificates 1s.

161/18. *X. Y.*—The letters you have would not justify you in describing yourself as a dentist, nor would they be of any value in defending any action which might be brought against you under the Dentists Act.

164/26. *Cumberland*.—It is doubtful whether you ever had any claim to registration under the Dentists Act; but you certainly have none now, because the Act stipulated that notice of the claim was to be given to the Registrar before August 1, 1879.

164/73. *W. T. M. T.*—"Alpe" (page 97) says a statement on a label that the medicine is to be "administered" in the event of certain ailments is regarded as a recommendation, making the preparation liable to medicine-stamp duty.

164/53. *Jean*.—You cannot be held responsible for your employer's neglect to file his petition in bankruptcy; but you would do well to send him a representation of your views in writing and keep a copy of your letter. Also you must take the utmost care not to be associated in any dealings (with goods bought on credit, for example) which might approach fraud.

163/11. *A. J. S.*—The label renders the emulsion liable to medicine-stamp duty.

156/74. *Anxious One*.—You cannot retail the pills containing oil of savin without conforming to the conditions of the first part of the schedule. If the pills are used for procuring abortion, and if in any criminal proceeding following thereupon it is shown that you knew the purpose for which the pills were to be used, it would be awkward for you; but whether the police would prosecute you or not we cannot say. They would have the right to. Ergot and savin have been put in the first part of the poisons schedule for the express purpose of making them difficult to get by those who wish to procure abortion, and not because they are extremely toxic. If, therefore, chemists are to assist in defeating the law by selling these abortives freely they must be prepared for the consequences. You should certainly omit the savin from the pills, for without it they are safe and effective for natural irregularities.

166/35. *Paos*.—No doubt you will be able to win on the technicality if, as we understand you, the girl purchasing the article paid for it and left the shop, returning afterwards with the inspector, who said it was for analysis. The Act requires that the notice shall be given to the vendor "forthwith" after the purchase has been completed. It would be ridiculous to allow purchasers to take articles away and bring them back, and then declare them for analysis.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

N.B.—All queries should be accompanied by the business card of a subscriber, or the address label from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST wrapper. We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

No SAMPLES will be analysed and reported upon unless the sender labels the sample with his name and the name of the article, and informs us (not necessarily for publication) by whom the article is made, for what purpose and how it is used, and any further particulars of interest. We do not undertake analyses which are of interest solely to senders of samples.

Back numbers containing formulae, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

135/68. *Renrah*.—(1) Powder for Cholera in Poultry like your sample:—

Sulphate of iron	3j.
Common salt	3j.
Bicarbonate of soda	3ij.
Oxide of iron	sufficient to colour

Mix.

(2) Species for Liqueurs (Hungarian):—

Coriander-seed	3j.
Fennel-seed	3ss.
Anise-seed	3ss.
Saffron	3ij.
Fennel-leaves	3ij.

Mix.

151/5. *R. O. H.*—For general purposes there is no doubt that your first formula for a Teething and Cooling Powder is the better, but we would omit the grey powder, which is not required as an alternative and is little use as a purgative. Make the powders as follows:—

Pulv. antimonalis	gr. ss.
Pulv. potass. nit.	gr. j.
Pulv. glycyrrhiz.	gr. j.
Pulv. sacch. alb.	gr. iss.

Fiat pulvis.

"Under 6 months, half a powder; over, a whole one."

For a Laxative Teething-powder this is best:—

Pulv. ipecac. co.	gr. j.
Hydrarg. subchlor.	gr. vj.
Pulv. sacch. alb.	9j.

M. et div. in pulv. vj.

Dose as above.

153/11. *R. C. N.*—Colour-feed for Canaries. — Your sample consists of:—

Powdered capsicum annuum (tasteless cayenne)	2 gr.
Powd. turmeric	2 gr.
Sugar	1 oz.

Mix.

One or two teaspoonfuls with the food.

In regard to Colour-feeding Canaries, judging by the numerous samples we have sent us from time to time, there is evidently a considerable demand for these preparations. According to our experience, almost any red or yellow colouring matter seems to affect the colour of the plumage. The most usual are capsicum annuum (tasteless cayenne), turmeric, alkanet, saffron, beetroot, and latterly we find aniline dyes being used. In most cases some diluent is used, such as bread-crumbs or biscuit, and a small quantity of sugar is present in most cases. Chopped egg-yolk, marigolds, and nasturtiums are often given to supplement the colour-feed. It should be borne in mind that different tints are obtained by varying the mixtures, and that all birds do not "take" the colour in the same manner.

150/61. *Paddy* writes:—"The British Pharmacopoeia does not appear to define the alcoholic strength of the

orange wine of commerce with which the orange quinine wine of the B.P. may be prepared. I have had submitted to me a sample of orange quinine wine said to contain the prescribed quantity of quinine, but no mention or indication is made of the alcoholic strength. On analysis, the above preparation contains only 5 per cent. of proof spirit. Can this be a wine or the preparation according to the B.P.?" [Squire says vin. aurantii contains from 10 to 12 per cent. of alcohol, this being apparently based on Brande's analysis. Much of the commercial orange wine certainly does not contain nearly that percentage, but we would consider such a sample as "Paddy's" to be an unfermented article. Will someone make a few alcoholic assays of vin. aurantii and let us have the results for publication? They are needed, for Brande's analysis was made in the twenties.]

153/51. *Cod Oil* (Preston).—Your Cough-mixture is represented by the following:—

Tinct. eamph. co.	3j.
Sp. chlorof.	5ij.
Chlorodyni.	5j.
Aq. ad	3ij

M.

A teaspoonful three times a day in water.

150/34. *Yorkshire Bite*.—Your Green Oils have a composition similar to this:—

Ol. terebinth.	5ij.
Camphor.	3j.
Ext. bellad.	3j.
Ol. viridis ad	3ij.

M.

Rub well into the part after fomenting with hot water.

152/30. *J. H. W.*.—The sample of Hair wash you send has the following composition:—

Tinct. jahorandi	3ij.
Acet. cantharid.	5iv.
Glycerini	3iv.
Aque ad	3x.

M.

152/56. *Phenix* supplies further particulars of a sample of Cancer-cure. It has been used for cancer of the tongue, and was applied by means of a brush to the affected part, causing great pain for a time. A scale afterwards formed on the tongue, the scale eventually dropping off; and in some cases no further return of complaint has been noticed. We find the sample to be creosote.

153/69. *C. H. R.*.—Your indiarubber is fairly pure, but there is an art in dissolving indiarubber in its solvents, one of the principal factors being disintegration, for which special machinery is employed.

150/29. *M. K.*.—152/23. *Cox*.—Stencil-plate Ink, waterproof, for marking racks, is made as follows:—

	Parts.
Shellac	2
Borax	2
G. acacia	2
Water	30

Boil together till dissolved, and when cold mix in lampblack to make a smooth thick cream. For other colours use painters' pigments.

150/5. *Nemo*.—Mechanical means are usually employed for removing gelatinised tinct. kino from a bottle.

149/38. *Persimmon*.—Tincture of quillaia (1 in 10 proof spirit) is best for emulsifying tarry matter.

159/15. *Antiseptic*.—Boric acid would be the most suitable preservative to add to cakes to prevent mould forming when kept.

150/24. *Paper*.—(1) Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.—See DIARY, 1896, page 392. (2) Soluble Nursery-powder, not entirely boric-acid. This is the only formula we have:—

P. ac. horici	8 oz.
P. sodii bihor.	4 oz.
P. sodii bicarb.	1 oz.
Ol. ros. geranii	℥x.

M.

150/67. *J. B. & Co.*.—American Pile-mixture to suit your label:—

Ext. hamamelidis dest.	3ij.
Tinct. hamamel.	3j.
Tinct. aurant. rec.	3i.
Glycerini	3ij.
Aq. ad	℥j.

Filter bright.

One tablespoonful to be taken three times a day.

189/61. *Cymro*.—Pills for Urinary-gravel:—

Sodii benzoatis	gr. ij.
Amm. carb.	gr. iss.
Ext. rhei	gr. j.

Ft. pil.

A pill three times a day. When taking the pills a tumbler of potash water to be drunk each morning fasting.

159/49. *Maltara*.—Toilet-cream as your sample:—

Pulv. tragacanth.	gr. xl.
Ol. rosæ ger.	℥iv.
Sp. vini rect.	5iss.
Glycerini	3j.
Aque	3ij.

Dissolve the oil rose geranium in the spirit and add to the tragacanth in a mortar; then all at once the glycerine and water, previously mixed.

152/58. *Venditor*.—We fear your query has been mislaid. Kindly repeat.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good; in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

Ammonol is a new remedy, stimulant, antipyretic, and analgesic. Dose: 5 to 20 gr. Price 6s. per oz. To be obtained from Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., 104 South Canongate, Edinburgh.

A. WEMYSS RITCHIE, JUN.

Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. also inform us that they supply the remedy. To this information we may add that ammonol is "ammoniated phenylacetamide," and was invented by Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, and is manufactured by the Ammonol Chemical Company there.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, postcard replies to the following:—

165/4. Maker of carbolised wheat-dressing sold in 6d. packets to dress 8 bushels.

164/52. Who sells "American specific," a proprietary in-demand in U.S.?

160/73. Chaff of Cayenne pods: where obtainable?

158/31. Oil of ben (moringa pterygosperma): where obtainable, and price per gallon?

163/64. Where can dry soap and extract of soap be bought in bulk?

164/9. Where can physiological microscopic objects be hired?